

THE TIMES

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Columbia landing delayed

The return to earth of the Columbia space shuttle was postponed for 24 hours because of high winds at its landing site in New Mexico. The decision was made just 39 minutes before the space craft was due to come out of orbit for reentry. The astronauts have enough food and fuel for a further 72 hours in space.

Begin wins by slim majority

Mr Menachem Begin's government appears to have survived another crisis when the Israeli Knesset approved a supplementary budget of £1.225m by 59 votes to 57. West Bank tension, page 8

Doubts over 16-plus exam

Uncertainty surrounding the proposed single 16-plus examination deepened when Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, said the Government had not decided whether to replace the present dual system of O levels and CSEs. Page 3

Tory MPs back anti-strike move

Twenty Conservative MPs have declared their support for changes in the Employment Bill which would allow employers affected by strikes in their own or other companies to suspend employees without pay. Page 2

Russians turn to China

The Russians appear to be abandoning attempts at dialogue with President Reagan, whom they regard as implacably anti-Moscow and instead are concentrating their international efforts on improving relations with China (Michael Binyon writes from Moscow). Page 9

Parties share Salvador vote

Negotiations for a coalition government began in El Salvador as early returns from Sunday's elections showed President Duarte's Christian Democrats winning 40 per cent of the vote and the extreme right-wing Arena taking 30 per cent. Page 7

DPP's inquiry on baby death

The Director of Public Prosecution is to examine the case of Dr Peter Huntingford, a hospital consultant in Kent, who recently admitted causing the death of a grossly handicapped baby in 1959. Page 15

Dollar boosted

The dollar came in for a fresh boost yesterday on world money markets as trends showed that American interest rates could move sharply upwards within the next few weeks. Page 15

Rugby setback

Sponsors of a plan to hold a world cup for rugby union in Britain face a stumbling block with the movement of South Africa. Twelve countries are due to take part in the tournament in 1985. Page 21

Geoff Hunt out

Geoff Hunt, the winner of the British Squash Open for the past six years, has dropped out of this year's event at Bromley because of a back injury. Page 21

Leader, page 13
Letters: On Hillhead, from Mr K. H. Taylor, and others; seabed mining, from Mrs Elizabeth Young; black cricket, from Mr R. Archer
Leading articles: Positive discrimination; Bangladesh
Features, page 12
Chris Patten MP calls on Conservatives not to leave the party for the SDP; Edward Mortimer describes the plight of the Bihais in Iran; the cash crisis of the British film industry.

Fashion profile, page 10
Valerie Azgett, runner-up to the Times Businesswoman of the Year.
Obituary, page 14
Dr H. Gardner-Hill, Mr Fazlur, R. Khan

Alliance will end British nuclear force says Steel

By Jonathan Wills

Mr David Steel is in no doubt that under a Social Democratic/Liberal Alliance government, Britain would eventually cease to have any independent nuclear deterrent, although the Young Liberals failed to get a majority for unilateral nuclear disarmament at the Scottish Liberal Conference at the weekend.

In an interview with *The Times*, the Liberal leader made clear that for him the issue was not whether the Trident missile would be cancelled and Polaris phased out, but when.

Mr Steel admitted that the question was "slightly tricky" for the alliance, "simply because the Liberal Party has always been against the independent nuclear deterrent". They had a clear, principled commitment against the deterrent, "not just an economic argument".

In fact, as reported in *The Times* on March 12, Mr Steel has stated that Polaris should be "phased out as soon as possible" and the "slightly tricky" and "not substantial" difficulty for the alliance is finding a compromise between that statement and the SDP policy of maintaining Polaris into the 1990s.

Mr Steel agreed that people were not clear where the Alliance stood on phasing out Polaris. "Nor am I", he said, "the truth is that this is a matter which we have not yet sat down to discuss between ourselves and the SDP."

"We are both against Trident. We both accept that Polaris has a limited life, and therefore the only point we have to discuss is one of timing. The area of difficulty was, he believed, "not substantial". He had asked the Liberal defence panel to meet the SDP to talk about it.

Over the past six months he had responded to strong pressure on disarmament within the party and from the

Trident the only way, says Nott

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent

Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, maintained in the Commons yesterday that it would be dangerous folly for Britain to abandon her nuclear role while vigorously reaffirming that the Government's overriding duty was to strive towards multilateral disarmament.

It was not necessary to be present to quantify the proportion of work likely to go to British companies but it was likely that in some cases it would be up to 80 per cent although elsewhere it would be only 10 per cent. Mr Nott added that the programme would provide £4,000m-worth of extra work for British industry.

It was clear, however, that disapproval of the Government's choice of Trident went beyond the ranks of the unilateralists on the Labour benches, taking in the Social Democrats, the Liberals and a small number of malcontent Conservatives even on the Conservative back benches.

Indeed, while Mr Nott had little difficulty in demolishing the case against Trident put forward by Mr John Silkin, Labour's defence spokesman, he was less at ease with those who advocated other alternatives to Polaris and the retention of a nuclear deterrent.

The Secretary of State went some way to dispel fears that involvement by

Parliamentary report, page 4

Continued on back page, col 4

NEWS IN
SUMMARYPaisley threat
to Ulster plan

The Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, said yesterday that he was optimistic there would be an assembly in Northern Ireland as a result of the initiative planned by Mr James Prior, the Secretary of State (our Belfast Correspondent writes). But he added that he would do everything in his power to destroy an executive on the lines that Mr Prior sought.

They could not agree to a 70 per cent weighted majority to form an executive, Mr Paisley said. Nor could they agree to a built-in Irish dimension. Speaking after a delegation from his party had met Mr Prior, he said: "He is going to stand democracy on its head and no sensible Unionist could agree to that."

Boy accused
of murder

A boy aged 12 dropped a 35lb lump of concrete onto the head of a boy of eight and then strangled him with a strip of plastic. Birmingham Crown Court was told yesterday. The body of John McLean, known to his family and friends as "smiler" was found last September inside an empty cable drum on waste ground at Tysley, Birmingham.

Mr Wilson Mellor, QC, for the prosecution said that although there was much publicity about the killing it was not mentioned how the boy died. Yet the next morning the accused, who denies murder, told schoolfriends that the boy had been battered and strangled.

The hearing continues today.

National Front
man convicted

David Riley, a National Front branch organizer convicted of incitement to racial hatred by publishing and distributing a leaflet abusive and insulting to Asians, was given a six-month jail sentence, suspended for two years, at Preston Crown Court yesterday. Riley, aged 30, Accrington, Lancashire, was ordered to pay costs of up to £750.

£50 rabies fine

Mme Arlette Bast, aged 34, from Strasbourg, was fined £50 at Clerkenwell court, London, yesterday, after admitting breaking the anti-rabies regulations. She was in London for the weekend and her pet mongrel dog had been overlooked by a customs officer at Dover who checked the coach in which she was travelling.

Typhoon kills 37
in Philippines

Mr — Typhoon Nelson, the least 37 people, Typhoon, damage, and left Fund for homeless in the c. Windsor, Southern Phillipine, 2.30, the weekend. Officestates, it, most of the causation, of damage were reported. The central island of Leyte, one

No milk ban
Gloucestershire education committee has rejected a proposal to ban cheap school milk, subsidized by the EEC. A sub-committee recommended a ban after health specialists said milk was bad for the heart.

Heart man
satisfactory

Harefield Hospital's 33rd heart transplant operation was carried out on Sunday on man of 51 from Manchester. The hospital said the man, who has not been named, was satisfactory.

Wage deal meant
'overspending
of £950,000'

By Richard Evans

A pay deal between Camden borough council, in north London, and striking manual workers during the "winter of discontent" was 40 per cent higher than a national wage settlement and caused "illegal expenditure" of £950,000, the High Court was told yesterday.

Mr David Widdicombe, QC, applied on behalf of the Metropolitan District Auditor for a declaration that payments made to members of the National Union of Public Employees (Nupse) between 1978 and 1981 were "contrary to law".

If the court grants the declaration the 31 councillors on Labour's controlling group at the time could be ordered to repay the money and be disqualified from holding public office. They include Mr Kenneth Livingstone, now leader of the Greater London Council.

Mr Widdicombe said that only days after the Nupse strike had started in 1979 and the Association of Metropolitan Authorities had urged local councils to "stand firm" and not make local settlements, the council's Labour group had resolved not to await the outcome of national negotiations and to reach a local agreement.

At a party caucus meeting on February 13, 1979, it was decided to settle with the strikers by granting their two main requests, a basic weekly wage of £60 and a 35-hour week.

The day after the 31 Labour councillors endorsed the pay deal at a council meeting, the national settlement was announced "and it was on a considerably lower basis than the Camden settlement".

Mr Widdicombe said the lowest paid manual worker received £46.90 for a 40-hour week under the national settlement compared to £60 for a 35-hour week in Camden. "The Camden settlement was about four times the then going rate of inflation.

"While generosity is a commendable characteristic, Camden council were, in this instance, not being generous with their money; they were being generous with the ratepayers' money", Mr Widdicombe said.

It was clear law that a local authority had a fiduciary duty to their ratepayers. A Law Lord has ruled that they should conduct their affairs in a "fairly businesslike manner with due regard to the interest of those who provide the money".

It was "highly significant" that in the documents and records of meetings and decisions taken at the time "there is not a single reference to the ratepayers or to the interests of ratepayers".

Mr Ian Pickwell, the district auditor, found the allegedly illegal expenditure of £950,000 and the 31 Labour councillors to be responsible, threat to public services than government cuts.

Baby murder charge

From Our Correspondent, Sheffield

Donna Louise Fidler, aged 18 months, died after being kicked round a bedroom by a teenage boy trying to get rid of a tied-up tension, a court was told yesterday.

Mr Walsh said the six-foot tall boy, aged 14, told police "over the past two weeks everything has been annoying me. Everything was bashed up inside me and I could not stand it any more and my temper burst, I just started hitting her".

The couple, who live at Parson Cross, Sheffield, plead not guilty to murdering Donna Louise. The girl denies a further charge of causing her grievous bodily harm.

The case continues today.

Britain must have its strategic deterrent

DEFENCE

The Trident II (D5) missile system was the most cost-effective way of ensuring Britain's deterrent capability when Polaris ceased to be credible, said John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, said when he opened a debate in the Commons on the Trident programme.

Mr Nott moved that the House endorsed the Government's decision to maintain a strategic nuclear deterrent and to choose the Trident II (D5) missile system as the successor to the Polaris force.

He said that all MPs shared the fears of the nation over the future. All feared the idea of war. The imagination had been appalled. There could be no other aim than to preserve peace.

Every MP would no doubt choose balanced and verifiable disarmament as the route to a secure world. It was not necessary to be a pacifist, unilateralist or socialist to see the essential lunacy to two great powers acquiring ever more efficient and effective weapons which armed with multiple warheads.

Who can say 20 of 30 years from now he went on, what fool or knave or lunatic would threaten our children and grandchildren with these weapons?

Our overriding duty is to protect the security of our people, is to strive towards multilateral disarmament. We cannot shun off all responsibility by the futile gesture of renunciation.

Even if we do not believe that the present, ageing Russian leadership with personal means less than 50 million Soviet dead would willingly embark on some exploit which would expose their citizens to another war of hideous proportions, we can have no such confidence about a Communist succession and its policies.

We could tell whether tomorrow's Communist leaders might not be prepared to use the power they now possess to further their beliefs of divert their restless people from a multitude of problems?

The history of eastern Europe since the war suggested that the present Communist leadership was prepared to pursue its interests by any means if they calculated they could safely get away with doing so.

He saw no evidence to suggest that the leaders of the Soviet Union expected anything but strength or that they would negotiate successfully if they believed they could retain superiority by manipulating the western peace movement to achieve their aims.

Defence was not a policy of the United Kingdom that this country had to have a nuclear deterrent. A submarine-launched ballistic missile was the only effective way to ensure that credibility into the twenty-first century.

On the available evidence the Trident D5 missile system was the most cost-effective way of ensuring the United Kingdom's deterrent needs when Polaris ceased to be credible.

No one in this house (he said) has any quarrel with the Russian people. My reading of their history leads me to the belief that the Russians are a brave nation who have suffered more than their fair share of human exploitation through the ages.

I hope that one day the Russian people will be our allies just as the Germans are today. Our quarrel is not with the Russian people who have no say. Our quarrel is with a hostile ideology that holds contempt for human life, for a communist dictatorship which has the apparent will to impose that ideology by force of arms on others.

Ultimate deterrence in the face of nuclear weapons had to rest on an inviolable second strike capability so that at the level of attack, would the aggressor possess the power to blackmail or get surrender. A strategic nuclear force remained the ultimate guarantee of NATO's security.

While the United Kingdom had every confidence in the

American strategic guarantee, it was possible that at some time in the future under circumstances that were different from those prevailing now, that a Soviet leadership might calculate, however mistakenly, that it could risk or threaten a nuclear attack on Europe without involving the strategic forces of the United States.

If the Soviets were ever tempted to make such an horrendous miscalculation the existence of an immensely powerful nuclear forces would be an enormously complicating factor and a powerful argument for Soviet caution.

In the last resort, Great Britain must be responsible for her own defence. She could not shun that off to another nuclear power.

After 30 years with a nuclear capability he said, if we abandon nuclear weapons on moral grounds we would deal a devastating blow to NATO, which depends for its collective security on the nuclear deterrent.

We should not abrogate responsibility for our security which would be protected only by the existence of the United States nuclear umbrella which we had refused to support. To renounce our nuclear weapons and then shelter under the American umbrella would have neither moral nor political merit, and it would leave the French as the only European nuclear power.

Should Britain renounce its independent strategic capability, because of its own defence against nuclear blackmail because 3 per cent of the defence budget was just too much to bear?

Of course he said his Cabinet colleagues and defence officials would have liked to find a better answer. To sustain a credible strategic capability beyond the 1990s, but none existed, as any in-coming administration would discover. Other options had been examined, but did not have the necessary attributes of a credible strategic system.

The threat Britain faced came from a superpower and it must be capable of surviving against superpower technology over

in submarine technology over the Soviet Union. The choice of the new submarine Government had made it keep to keep that 10-year lead in submarine technology.

It was at his defence advisers would like more tanks and more aircraft. But all of them, including the chiefs of staff, were unanimous in the view that

Soviet leadership knew it to be so.

Britain was in no way dependent on the United States for communications, targeting, or any other matter of day-to-day operation of the force.

It was unquestionably an independent force. Britain certainly had the technological ability to build a successor missile of its own, as the French had done, but chose not to do so on the grounds of cost.

Although it was not possible at present to quantify the proportion of work likely to go to British companies, with some components it would be up to 80 per cent, while with others it would be only 10 per cent. It would add up to very substantial business.

There had been peace in Europe for half a lifetime despite deeply opposed political systems, massive forces in close proximity and potentially inflammatory situations which in other ages would probably have led to war. So Britain plainly worked and the United Kingdom had a role to play which was to stop the nuclear arms race.

Mr John Silkin, chief Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament (Lewisham, Deptford, Lab), moved the Opposition amendment:

That this house condemns the decision to purchase the Trident system which escalates the arms race, breaks the spirit of the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, shows complete contempt for the negotiations currently taking place in Geneva and for the United Kingdom's Special Session on Disarmament, damages the United Kingdom's conventional defences, places an intolerable burden on the British economy and reduces the United Kingdom's power to pursue an independent foreign policy.

He said the amendment set out the reasons why the Labour Party would cancel the Trident project when it came into power and why the Government's policy was rejected. That was not a policy which would keep Britain safe for the majority of people.

Trident did not give anyone a secure future. It was another manifestation which convinced more and more people that this country no longer controlled nuclear weapons but rather they controlled us.

There was a feeling that such weapons were designed, not to win wars, which had been the original reason for Polaris, but to fight them. Trident had the capability not only of retaliation, but of destroying Soviet missiles in their silos before they were launched.

It was felt that multiply Britain's striking capacity around 20 times the original Polaris level. An adversary looking at it would do so in the light of its capacity. It was almost as if the United Kingdom was playing last across with the Soviet Union and that was why the programme was launched.

The sacrifice of Britain's ability to pursue its own foreign policy, not only one cause of Trident. Among others was weakening the British economy and the diversion of scarce resources from manufacturing industry.

That was why so many people in this country, not just members of the Labour Party or pacifists or unilateralists, were terrified out of their wits by what was happening.

For 25 years people had been told that nuclear weapons would ensure that Britain did not go into the conference chamber naked, but they saw that the country did not go into the conference chamber at all.

Mr Nott: Geneva is not about strategic weapons.

Mr Silkin: Geneva is about strategic weapons and should lead to strategic weapons.

Mr Nott: The Salt and Start talks were bilateral negotiations between the two major powers, but it is not true to say that we have not had a major part to play.

Mr Silkin: Mr Nott is making the wrong argument. In the case of Trident, the UK was not the slightest intention of being present at the negotiations on strategic weapons.

The United Kingdom ought to be represented as a major party. It had been a signatory, one of the first three, to the non-proliferation treaty, and so had a right to be present at negotiations.

The transfer of Trident from one nuclear power to another was contrary to the spirit of article 1 of the treaty, and he maintained, to the spirit of article 6.

Mr Nott: The non-proliferation treaty refers to nuclear war-

strategic nuclear capability took precedence over an increase in such forces.

Even a massive conventional force was no ultimate value in a nuclear environment unless the power could resist strategic nuclear blackmail of the other side.

All Nato alliance countries supported Britain's position in maintaining an independent strategic capability. It was part of the collective defence of freedom.

Mr Keith Speed (Ashford, C): Could Mr Nott answer this riddle: How is it the case apparently that £10,000 to maintain Trident in 12 years time, which may be true, but we cannot afford £3m to keep HMS Endurance on patrol to meet a threat which is facing us today?

Mr Nott: I am not going to get into a debate on the Falkland Islands today. These issues are too important to be diverted.

An independent nuclear deterrent does not being truly independent. Trident now and Trident in the 1990s were entirely under the control of the British Prime Minister. The release of any nuclear weapon would be wholly in the power of the British Government, and the

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Anglican-Catholic Commission report

The limits of pastoral power

This is the text of the sections headed "Jurisdiction" and "Infallibility" of the Final Report of the Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission, published today:

Jurisdiction in the Church may be defined as the authority of power (*potestas*) necessary for the exercise of an office. In both our communions it is given for the effective fulfilment of office and this fact determines its exercise and limits. It varies according to the specific functions of the episcopate concerned. The jurisdictions associated with different levels of episcopate (eg of bishops, of metropolitans and of diocesan bishops) are not in all respects identical.

The use of the same juridical terms does not mean that exactly the same authority is attributed to all those exercising episcopate at different levels. Where a metropolitan has jurisdiction it is not always exercised in broader context of that exercised by a bishop in his diocese: it is determined by the specific functions which he is required to discharge in relation to his fellow bishops.

Each bishop is entrusted with the pastoral authority needed for the exercise of his episcopate. This authority is both required and limited by the bishop's task of teaching the faith through the proclamation and explanation of the word of God, of providing for the administration of the sacraments, in his diocese and of maintaining his church in holiness and truth. Hence decisions taken by the bishop in performing his task have an authority which the faithful in his diocese have a right to accept. This authority of the bishop, usually called jurisdiction, involves the responsibility for making and implementing the decisions that are required by his office for the sake of the *kolonia*. It is not the arbitrary power of one man over the freedom of another, but a necessary task of the bishop is to serve his flock as its shepherd. So too, within the universal *kolonia* and the collegiality of the bishops, the universal primate exercises the jurisdiction necessary for the fulfilment of his functions, the chief of which is to serve the faith and unity of the whole Church.

Difficulties have arisen from the attribution of universal, ordinary and immediate jurisdiction to the bishop of Rome by the First Vatican Council. Misunderstanding of the ecclesiastical terms has aggravated the difficulties.

The jurisdiction of the bishop of Rome as universal primate is called ordinary and immediate (ie not mediated) because it is inherent in his office; it is called universal simply because it must enable him to serve the unity and holiness of the Church as a whole and in each of its parts.

The attribution of such jurisdiction to the bishop of Rome is a source of anxiety to Anglicans who fear, for example, that he could usurp the rights of a metropolitan in his province or of a bishop in his diocese, that a conciliar authority which is not always understood, local conditions or respect legitimate cultural diversity; that right freedom of conscience, thought and action could be imperilled.

The universal primate should exercise, and be seen to exercise, his jurisdiction not in isolation but in collegial communion with his brother bishops. This in no way reduces his own responsibility on occasion to speak and act for the whole Church. Concern for the universal Church is intrinsic to all episcopal office; a diocesan bishop is helped to make this concern a reality by the universal jurisdiction of the universal primate. But the universal primate is not the source from which diocesan bishops derive their authority, nor does his authority undermine that of the metropolitan or diocesan bishop. Primacy is not an autocratic power over the Church but a service in and to the Church which is a communion in faith and charity of local churches.

Although the scope of universal jurisdiction cannot be precisely defined canonically, there

are moral limits to its exercise: they derive from the nature of the Church and of the universal primate's pastoral office. By virtue of his jurisdiction given him in the beginning of the Church, the universal primate has the right in special cases to intervene in the affairs of a diocese and to receive appeals from the decision of diocesan bishop. It is because the universal primate, in collegial association with his fellow bishops, has the task of safeguarding the faith and unity of the universal Church that the diocesan bishop is subject to his authority.

The purpose of the universal primate's jurisdiction is to help him to foster catholicity as well as unity and to foster and draw together the riches of the diverse traditions of the churches. Collegial and primatial responsibility for preserving the distinctive life of the local church involves a proper respect for their customs and traditions, provided that they do not contradict the faith or disrupt communion. The search for unity and concern for catholicity must not be divorced.

Even though these principles concerning the nature of jurisdiction are accepted as in line with the understanding which Anglicans and Roman Catholics share with regard to the Church's structure, there remain specific questions about their practical application in a united Church. Anglicans are entitled to assurance that acknowledgement of the universal jurisdiction of the bishop of Rome would not involve the suppression of theological, liturgical and other traditions which they value or the imposition of wholly alien traditions. We believe that what has been said above provides grounds for such assurance. In this connexion we recall the words of Paul VI in 1970: "There will be no seeking to lessen the legitimate prestige and the worthy patrimony of piety and usage proper to the Anglican Church..."

Infallibility

It is Christ himself, the Way, the Truth and the Life, who entrusts the Gospel to us and gives his Church teaching authority which claims our obedience. The Church is a vessel, albeit by the Spirit according to Christ's promise and looking to the testimony of the prophets, saints and martyrs of every generation. But in

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is witness, teacher and guardian of the truth. The Church is confident that the Holy Spirit will effectively enable it to fulfil this mission so that it will neither lose its essential character nor fail to reach its goal. We are agreed that doctrinal decisions must be legitimate authority with the community's faith as grounded in Scripture and interpreted by the mind of the Church, and that no such authority can add new revelation to the original scriptural faith. We must then ask whether there is a special ministerial gift of discerning the truth and of teaching bestowed at crucial times on one person to enable him to speak authoritatively in the name of the Church in the interests of the people of God in the truth.

Maintaining in the truth requires that at certain moments the Church can in a matter of essential doctrine make a decisive judgment which becomes part of its permanent witness. Such a judgment makes it clear what the truth is, and strengthens the truth which is in proclaiming the Gospel. Other occasions of such judgments are occasions when general councils define the faith. These judgments, by virtue of their foundation in revelation and their appropriateness to the need of the time, express a renewed unity in the truth to which they summon the whole

Church in all its members involved in such a definition which clarifies and enriches their grasp on the truth. Their active reflection upon the definition in turn clarifies its significance. Moreover, although it is not through recognition by the people of God that a definition first acquires authority, the assent of the faithful is the ultimate indication that the Church's authoritative decision in a matter of faith has been truly preserved from error by the Holy Spirit. The Holy Spirit who maintains the Church in the truth will bring its members to receive the definition as true and to assimilate it if what has been decided genuinely expounds the revealed truth.

The Church exercises teaching authority through various instruments and agencies at various levels. When matters of faith are at stake decisions may be made by the Church in universal councils; we are agreed that these are authoritative. We have also recognized the need in a united Church for a universal primate who presides over the *kolonia*, without being under duress from external pressures; having sought to discover the mind of his fellow bishops and of the Church as a whole; and with a clear intention to issue a binding decision. If the definitions proposed for assent were not manifestly a legitimate interpretation of biblical faith and in line with orthodox tradition, Anglicans would think it a duty to resist the reception of the definition for study and discussion.

This approach is illustrated by the reaction of many Anglicans to the Marian definitions, which are the only examples of such dogmas promulgated by the bishop of Rome apart from a definition of the filioque. Some of these conditions were laid down by the First Vatican Council. When it is plain that all these conditions have been fulfilled, Roman Catholics conclude that the judgment is preserved from error and the definition is authoritative. If the definitions proposed for assent were not manifestly a legitimate interpretation of biblical faith and in line with orthodox tradition, Anglicans would think it a duty to resist the reception of the definition for study and discussion.

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Coalition sought after split Salvador vote

From Paul Elman, San Salvador, March 29

With all the signs pointing towards an inconclusive outcome to the elections here, El Salvador's political leaders today began a series of contacts designed to assess the possibility of forming a coalition government.

The contacts attracted the active support of the United States embassy here which has let it be known that it hopes that a future government here will be as broad-based as possible and will commit itself to at least the principle of negotiations with left-wing guerrillas who launched a series of attacks in an attempt to disrupt Sunday's election.

The guerrillas, meanwhile, continued to make their presence felt by staging a number of attacks in the capital last night and by virtually overrunning a key provincial capital in the southeast of the country.

As results continued to dribble in, early returns put the Christian Democrats of President Jose Napoleon Duarte in first place and the extreme right-wing Nationalist Republican Alliance (Arena), headed by Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, in second place but with neither of them looking like securing an overall majority.

With approximately a fifth of the votes counted, the Christian Democrats had just over 40 per cent and Arena almost 30 per cent.

Running third was the National conciliation Party (PCN), a conservative grouping which served as the official party of the dictatorship for 18 years until the 1979 coup by reformist officers. The PCN looked like finally picking up just over 16 per cent of the vote.

US denies plans to invade Nicaragua

By Our Foreign Staff

By Our Foreign Staff
The United States had no plans to invade Nicaragua or use proxy forces to do so, a senior State Department official said in a BBC film shown on *Panorama* last night.

Mr Stephen Bosworth, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs, said that the United States Government was not engaged in an operation to destabilize the Central American republic.

In an interview with Jeremy Paxman, he said that the Sandinist Administration was "clearly a government of revolution". The Nicaraguans were fast putting themselves in a position where they were more powerful than any combination of forces that could be brought against them by their neighbours.

This put them in an impregnable position to expect subversion.

Señor Alfonso Robelo, leader of the opposition Democratic

Congress thwarted in India
From Kuldip Nayar
Delhi, March 29

The ruling Congress (I) Party has failed to get a two-thirds majority in the Rajya Sabha, the Upper house of the Indian Parliament, in the biennial elections ending today.

This comes as an relief to the opposition, which fears an amendment to the constitution for the introduction of the presidential system in place of parliamentary government which India has been following since independence.

Under the constitution an amendment has to have a two-thirds majority in both houses of parliament.

Congress lost a few seats because of cross-voting, when some of its members voted for opposition candidates in the secret ballot. This is disconcerting for the party which is already facing an incipient revolt from the followers of Mr Sanjay Gandhi, who were addressed yesterday by his widow, Mrs Maneka Gandhi, despite Mrs Indira Gandhi's opposition.

Out of 19 upper house which have gone to the opposition, five have been won by the Communists in West Bengal. There was no poll in Kerala or Assam because both legislatures have been dissolved pending new elections.

Canada Bill receives assent

By George Clark

Exactly 115 years after the British North America Act, leading to Canada's first constitution, was signed by Queen Victoria, the Canada Bill giving complete constitution-making powers to Canada received the Royal Assent yesterday.

The Queen's approval was notified to the House of Lords by Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor. A party of officials from Canada House were in the gallery to watch



East Germany fetes Jaruzelski

his allies that Poland is safely back in the communist fold.

Red banners, displayed in quantities unseen in East Berlin for some years, carried slogans declaring "by the side of the USSR for the preservation of peace" and "together for anti-imperialist solidarity".

Almost the entire ruling Polish editor called today for the legal abolition of the Solidarity free trade union, arguing that the movement must be rebuilt.

Mr Zdzislaw Morawski wrote in *Zycie Warszawy* that he believed it would be politically, technically and organizationally impossible to recreate the unions as they were before martial law was imposed in December.

"The only realistic and politically honest thing to do would be legally to dissolve all the trade unions and begin establishing the movement from scratch," he said.

General Jaruzelski visited Warsaw at the beginning of this month and is due to go to Prague soon in what appears to be a tour to show

Paris roads blocked by lorries

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, March 29

Movement, said in an interview, filed there that there must be about 5,000 or 6,000 Cubans in Nicaragua. Most of them had key roles in the Government. "It's similar to the role of the Russians in Poland", he said.

This claim was vehemently denied by Father Miguel d'Escote, the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister. He described the allegation as a terrific lie. "If you were to add them all up it would not come up to 2,000", he said.

There were "very, very few" Russians. "We have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. There are personnel here at the embassy. We also have on loan from the Soviet Union a couple of helicopters", he said.

Senior Pedro Chamorro, editor of *La Prensa* the main opposition newspaper, and son of the editor assassinated during the Somoza dictatorship, was pessimistic about the paper's prospects under the Sandinistas.

LAWYERS HOLD UP CHILD CASE

From Christopher Thomas
New York, March 29

Prosecution lawyers are refusing to go ahead with the trial of a six-year-old Florida girl accused of aggravated battery, a charge that usually carries a heavy prison sentence for convicted adults.

The mothers of Nancy Jo Burch and the seven-year-old, Shirley Nichols, whom she struck with a stick have failed to reach an agreement out of court.

The state prosecutor, Mr Eugene Whitworth, said that the best interests of the child had been forgotten and Judge R. A. Green said yesterday that he was upset that the case had arisen.

At first the parents of the child who was struck pushed for full criminal proceedings but now, for reasons not fully explained, Nancy Jo's parents want the hearing to go ahead. Mr Alan Wilhite, the defence lawyer said only that the parents believed in the jury system: "I am trying to protect a sweet little girl", he said.

Previously, the defence had sought dismissal of the case on the grounds that under common law a child aged under seven is not capable of committing a criminal offence.

Judge Green described the case as a symptom of something much larger.

GUARDS KILL ESCAPER

Kassel, West Germany. An East German using a bulldozer to try to flee to the West was shot dead by communist border guards near the West German town of Bad Sooden, West German police said.

Another Magic Box from Kodak. The 'Ektaprint' Copier-Duplicator.

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Because, although high-volume copying is a more serious business than taking a snap, the customer's needs are exactly the same. Quality and reliability.

We believe that Kodak 'Ektaprint' Copier-Duplicators offer both a higher degree than any other copier on the market today. The reason why may not be instantly obvious. They look much the same as other copiers. They haven't got dozens of new features (though they've certainly got

Finance Minister criticizes Mauroy

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, March 29

M. Jacques Delors, the French Minister of Finance, has been preaching moderation and realism, with little or no effect on his more political colleagues in the Government who indulge in an excess of promises and demagoguery.

He now considers that both the recent speculation against the franc and the sharp warning given to the left in the local elections have proved him right and given him a better chance of being heard. Twice in the last few days he has made tart remarks which amount to saying that the time for day dreaming is over and it is necessary to face facts.

He told a press briefing last Friday: "Now that the essential aspect of reform has been achieved, at least in their first stage, it is necessary to enforce them correctly in a spirit of dialogue".

"The managers must take over the first place," M. Delors said, "and obviously refer to himself and the political parties, primarily M. Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister who chose to give a sharply political twist to the local elections, with hardly convincing results: This is what the Finance Minister refers to euphemistically as the 'degradation of the psychological climate' during the local election campaign."

He also deplored the fact that France had lapsed into what he called "an excessive taste for decrees". This was an indirect criticism of the large instalment of social decrees issued by the Government in the last three months some of which, like the reduction in the working week and retirement at 60, were ill-conceived and ill-prepared.

After the excessive spell of government by decree, M. Delors wants a revival of the process of collective bargaining and the achievement of a consensus which has always been his pet objective. The Government's social measures must lead to Frenchmen "working more collectively" to reduce unemployment, otherwise "France will not succeed in the operation of work sharing" launched by the government.

A fifth week's holiday must not be an additional week (irrespective of the present length of people's holidays, which is how the Government decree tends to be interpreted by the unions) but a fifth week for everyone. "Otherwise there can be no talk of solidarity."

"One cannot have the butter and the money to buy the butter," M. Delors remarked. It is one of his favourite aphorisms.

He said there could be no concessions about winding up the system of guaranteed resources instituted by the previous Government, which ensured 70 per cent of their earnings to those who voluntarily went into early retirement.

The Finance Minister said he agreed with the President of the CNPF, the employers' federation, that the costs of firms must not be allowed to increase any further. He was referring to a warning by the federation that firms run the risk of being "the castaways of a costly social policy".

He called on the Government to introduce a pause of 12 to 18 months in the place of reforms in order to enable firms to recover their breath. He estimated at some 80,000m francs (£7,200m) the increased burden of the Government's social measures.

Prisoners of conscience



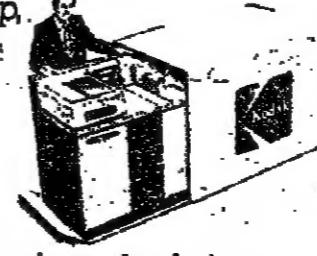
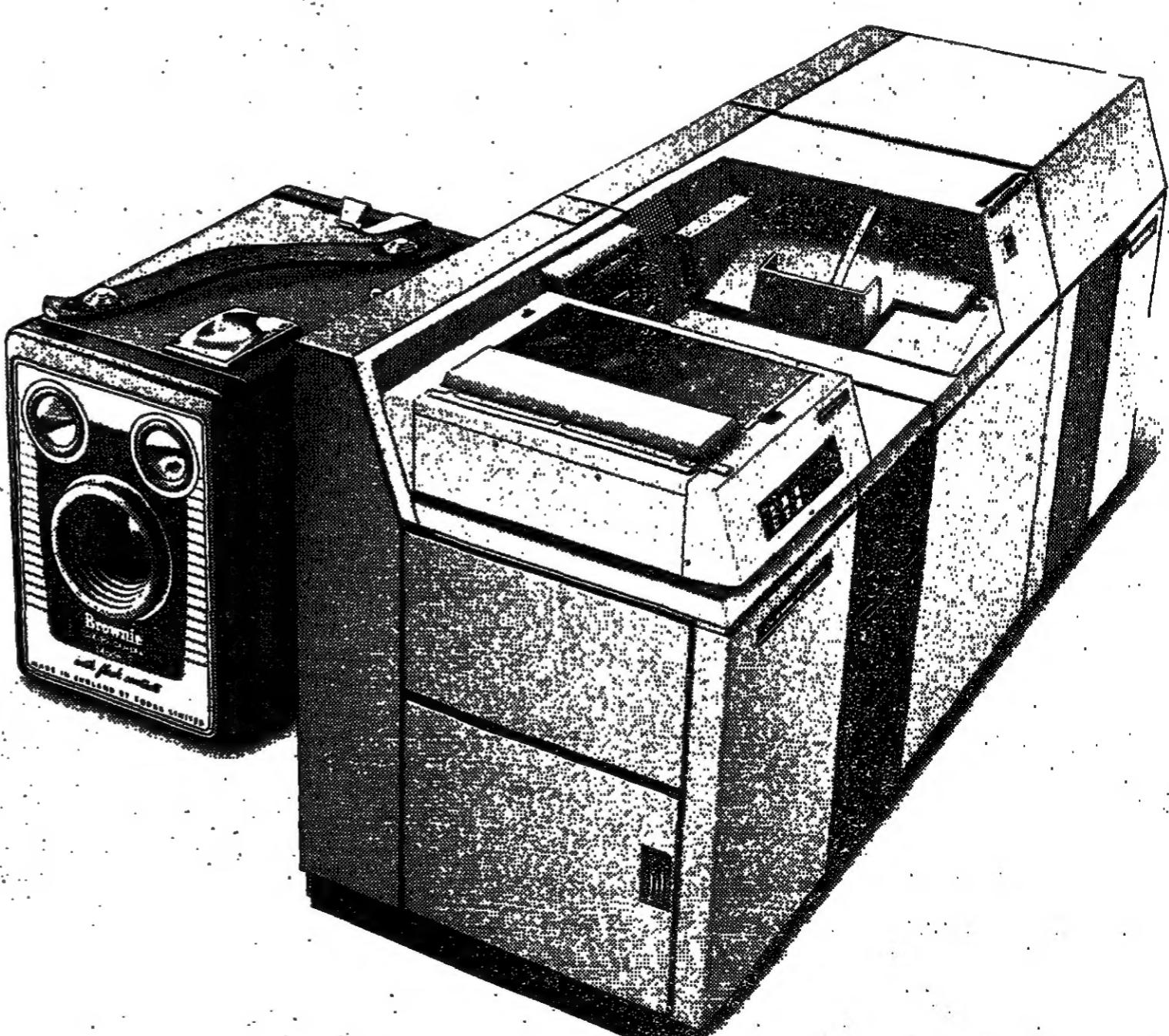
Czechoslovakia:
Jan Litomisky

By Caroline Moorehead

An agronomist active in the country's human rights movement is now serving a three-year prison sentence for "subversion". Mr Jan Litomisky signed Charter 77 (the human rights document) in 1977 and in 1979 joined VONS, the Committee for the Defence of the Unjustly Persecuted. Throughout 1980 he was continually harassed by the authorities, being interrogated and having his house searched. On October 17, 1981 Mr Litomisky was arrested and brought to trial before the regional court of Ceske Budejovice. The charges against him were based largely on his activities in VONS. He was accused of having collected and disseminated anti-state materials and of damaging Czechoslovakia by his contacts abroad.

The indictment mentioned his "negative attitude" towards the Soviet Union, and conduct "not conforming to the social norm" based on his possession of a copy of the law Andrei Amalrik's *Will the USSR survive until 1984?* and the testimony of two witnesses that he had not been suitably dressed at a graduation party.

Mr Litomisky's appeal was rejected by the Supreme Court in Prague in January.

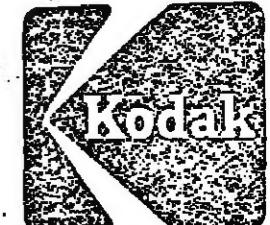


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Property threats raise tension in West Bank

From Our Own Correspondent, Jerusalem, March 29

Israel has given a warning to the Jordanians that if they carry out their threat to seize property in Jordan belonging to members of the newly formed West Bank village leagues, Israel will do the same to the property of Jordanians in the territory conquered in 1967.

The warning signals a further increase in tension between the two countries after the recent statement from Amman that Palestinian village league members who did not resign within a month would be sentenced to death as traitors.

A senior Israeli official pointed out that King Hussein was among a number of leading Jordanians with substantial properties in the occupied West Bank.

The official, who claimed that Israel took a grave view of the Jordanian threat added: "We must remind the Jordanian leaders that they have property in Judea and Samaria and we will not stand by if village league members are divested of their property."

Since the recent West Bank unrest nearly two weeks ago, Amman radio has been broadcasting a number of fiery, patriotic Palestinian songs in its normal entertainment programmes which are beamed throughout the West Bank.

Today there was another clash between Israeli settlers

an Arab demonstrator in the West Bank when a Palestinian youth was shot and seriously wounded after a crowd attacked the two Israeli cars on the main road south of Bethlehem. The Arabs had been erecting barricades across the road.

According to Israel radio the Jewish civilian who shot the Palestinian with his pistol was a leading official in a Palestinian group of Jewish settlements, nearby, known as the Etzion Block.

The radio said that the man's car had been destroyed and that he had been injured during the throwing of stones and blazing tyres. The incident is the latest in a growing number of Arab attacks on Israeli civilian vehicles.

Lafor, a curfew was clamped on the Arab village of Hadar where the attack took place. By early tonight three other West Bank villages were under curfew after another day of Arab unrest and three more were under army blockade with none of the Palestinian residents being allowed to enter or leave.

In East Jerusalem, all journalists from two Arabic newspapers — Al Fajir and Al Shab — staged a 24-hour protest strike against the Israeli Army's repeated refusal to allow the heavily censored papers to circulate anywhere in the West Bank.

Carrington visit seen as rebuff to PLO

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, March 29

Mr David Kimche, director-general of Israel's Foreign Ministry, said today that Israel had never feared that Lord Carrington might cancel this week's official visit as a result of Arab pressure caused by the security crisis in the occupied West Bank.

He also disclosed that Israel would be proposing that the British Government should introduce parliamentary legislation to outlaw companies from participating in the Arab boycott of Israel, similar to laws which have already been introduced in France and America.

Mr Kimche made clear that Israel would be flatly rejecting the thrust of Britain's policy that there should be mutual recognition between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, using the latest wave of West Bank violence to back up its arguments.

In an interview with *The Times*, on the eve of the Foreign Secretary's controversial 48-hour visit to Jerusalem, Mr Kimche said: "We were convinced that once Lord Carrington said that he would come, he would not be put off by the instigations and provocations of the PLO. We had no doubts and we are happy he is coming."

He added that the Israeli Government had not yet decided how to react publicly to one of the most contentious elements in the visit — a plan by a senior Foreign Office official to hold talks with Mr Karim Khaled and Mr Bassam Shaka, two of the elected Palestinian mayors dismissed from their West



Lord Carrington: An open policy



Menachem Begin: Spate of personal attacks

Bank posts last week by Israel.

Lord Carrington will not be crossing to the annexed section of the city for private meetings with Britain's consul-general.

During today's interview with *The Times*, on the eve of the Foreign Secretary's controversial 48-hour visit to Jerusalem, Mr Kimche said: "We were convinced that once Lord Carrington said that he would come, he would not be put off by the instigations and provocations of the PLO. We had no doubts and we are happy he is coming."

He cited Britain's enthusiastic support for the EEC's Venice declaration as he main cause for the recent deterioration in Israeli-British relations. "We hope that this time we shall hear from Lord Carrington a more forthcoming attitude regarding the Camp David peace process."

It is understood that dur-

ing this week's talks Israel has no intention of raising the latest cause of diplomatic embarrassment — the arrest earlier this month of Miss Rhona Ritchie, the First Secretary at the British Embassy, on a charge under the Official Secrets Act. She has now been released in England on £10,000 bail.

Mr Kimche explained today that senior Israeli ministers will spell out to Lord Carrington their conviction that the latest wave of West Bank violence was deliberately provoked by the PLO to coincide with the scheduled withdrawal of Israel from Sinai.

They will argue that the PLO was forced to instigate the disturbances as a result of its weakened state caused by the continuing ceasefire along Israel's northern border and renewed Jordanian interest threatening its position in the West Bank.

Mr Kimche claimed that Israel had no real choice but to dismiss Mr Ibrahim Tawil, the Mayor of El-Bireh, once he had refused openly to cooperate with the civil administration. "The only other alternative would have been to agree with him, and that would have created anarchy which could have spread to Lebanon, because anarchy is a contagious disease."

He added that Lord Carrington will be the first British Foreign Secretary to pay an official visit to Israel since 1978. He comes at a time when relations have been strained by a number of factors ranging from personal attacks against him by Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, to the embarrassing absence of any senior British representative at last year's funeral of Moshe Dayan, the Israeli war hero.

It is understood that dur-

Coup plot link denied by secret agent

From Richard Wigg
Madrid, March 29

A Spanish secret agent denied at the coup court martial today that he was the vital link man involving the Defence Ministry's intelligence network in the assault on Parliament. Captain Vicente Gomez Iglesias's testimony contradicts that of three other defendants. He said he had only "a personal friendship" with Lieutenant-Colonel Antonio Tejero, who allegedly led "the attack" on Parliament.

Captain Gomez Iglesias was the second agent of the special operations branch of Cesid, the country's chief intelligence agency, to deny any involvement by the agency in the coup plot.

The chief military prosecutor appears to be trying to implicate not only Cesid agents but, through Major Jose Cortina (the captain's immediate superior), the former deputy Army chief, General Alfonso Aramendia, both of whom have denied any involvement in the plot.

The prosecutor confronted Captain Gomez with testimony by Colonel Miguel Manchado and Captain Jose Abad, both stationed at the Civil Guard's transport headquarters in Madrid, that his intervention was crucial in persuading them to provide the means for Colonel Tejero's assault operation, because they assumed that his presence indicated that the intelligence agency was behind it. They both said Captain Gomez corroborated Colonel Tejero's alleged explanation that he needed the Civil Guards for a national operation to resolve the political situation.

Captain Gomez replied: "I was only supporting Colonel Tejero because of my experience of his personality, not because I had any prior information." The captain also claimed that he happened to be passing by, going to attend a course, when he overheard Colonel Tejero's remarks.

Contradicting Colonel Tejero, Captain Gomez denied he met him on two occasions days before February 23 last year and that he had arranged for radio telephones and a specially equipped car with false number plates belonging to Cesid to lead Colonel Tejero's column of six buses carrying almost 300 Civil Guards to Parliament.

"I cannot go into the reasons why Colonel Tejero says that," Captain Gomez told the prosecutor, who had asked why he was "denying" his friend, whom he had praised as an excellent commander. The two had become friends while serving in the Basque country years before. All contacts in Madrid were only on family occasions, Captain Gomez claimed.

In earlier testimony a Civil Guard corporal working for Cesid told the investigating magistrate that he knew one week before the coup attempt that he had been assigned by the special operations branch to a "delicate mission" which allegedly turned out to be guiding the columns of buses to Parliament, using a car equipped with low-frequency telephones so that the police could not listen in.

Colonel Tejero has told the court that special telephones he received from Cesid for use when inside Parliament were a "disaster". He could not make them work for even one call.

The Government last year put through a limited reform of the intelligence agency, nominating a democratically inclined Army Colonel as the new chief, but has not put the agency directly under the Prime Minister's office to emphasize civilian control. This remains a long-term goal.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

India lets pilots give evidence

Delhi. — India will allow the pilot and co-pilot of an Air India airliner to go to the Seychelles to testify in a South African trial of 43 mercenaries accused of hijacking the aircraft after an abortive coup attempt last November.

A South African judge trying the men in Pietermaritzburg empowered a commission to take the pilots' evidence in the Seychelles after India had refused to allow them to go to South Africa. Delhi has no diplomatic relations with Pretoria.

An Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Mr Umesh Saxena, the pilot, and Mr Sunil Misra would be permitted to be examined in the Seychelles by a non-South African judge. The mercenaries are accused of hijacking the aircraft to Durban.

Island families settle for £5m

About 900 families evicted by the British Government from the Chagos Archipelago in the Indian Ocean 17 years ago have accepted compensation worth £4m. They were moved to make way for an Anglo-American military base in Diego Garcia.

The islanders, who now live in Mauritius, are also to receive land worth £1m from the Mauritian authorities. The final agreement between the islanders and Britain was completed at the weekend in Port Louis, capital of Mauritius.

Death sentence for car deaths

Reno, Nevada. — An all-white jury has recommended that a 53-year-old black woman be executed in the Nevada gas chamber for murdering six people by hitting them with her car on a crowded Reno street. The judge will formally pass the death sentence.

Twenty-three other people were injured when Mrs Priscilla Ford's car careered along the pavement in November, 1980. Mrs Ford, who had pleaded not guilty by reason of insanity, said she believed she was Jesus Christ and the deaths were an accident.

Work to rule by pilots

Madrid. — Iberia Airlines pilots will begin an indefinite work to rule on Sunday. It will coincide with the peak spring travel period in Spain, Holy Week, and is expected to cause numerous flight delays.

The pilots union said they were demanding that their civil aviation qualification certificates be officially equated to university degrees.

Bomb at home of politician

Stockholm. — A letter bomb at the home of Mr Kjell-Olof Feldt, Sweden's shadow finance Minister, caused considerable damage but no injury.

Mr Feldt, a Social Democrat, is a controversial figure in Sweden after saying that taxes must be raised to support the welfare state if his party wins the autumn general election.

48 die in ferry

Rangoon. — At least 48 people were killed and 61 were reported missing when a ferry sank in a storm 20 miles south west of Rangoon.

Oryx comes back from the edge of extinction

By Tony Samstag

An Arabian oryx has been born in the wild only weeks after re-introduction of the species to its desert homeland in Oman, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) said yesterday. The oryx, a handsome species of antelope, became extinct in the wild 10 years ago, but a captive herd of about 150 has been maintained in the United States.

Ten animals from the herd were released into the Jidat al-Harasis desert on the fringes of the empty quarter last month, after several years of preparation that included a period of re-adjustment in large open pens. The Sultan of Oman has taken a personal interest in the project, which is under the day-to-day control of a small nomadic tribe, the Harasis.

The Arabian oryx, thought by some to be the origin of the unicorn legend, is also known for its ability to go for years without drinking, gathering moisture only from desert vegetation and morning dew.

The WWF, which said it was jubilant, noted that the beasts' other claim to fame, a brilliant white summer coat, had begun to re-develop within months of their arrival from the United States.

As if to celebrate the birth,

the desert has had heavy rain

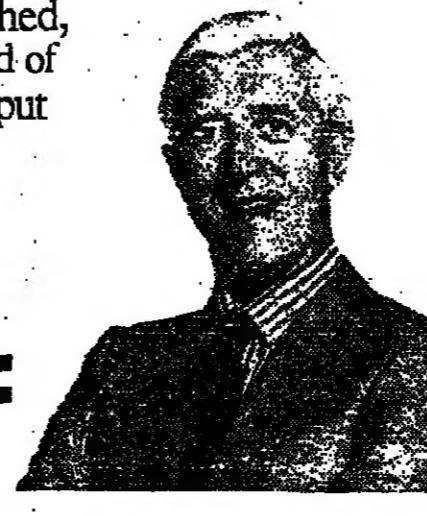
for the first time in five years, which will provide vegetation that will aid the raising of the young and should promote further breeding.

More oryxes are to be

released in Oman, and work

has begun on a site in Jordan for a similar scheme.

This is the age of the train ➔



جدة من الأجل

Fashion profile by Suzy Menkes

The choice for a lady whose word is law

How should a woman dress for the office and for home? Valerie Aggett, runner-up to The Times Businesswoman of the Year, explains how it can be done.

"People say that the principal of a college should not wear split skirts, but to me a small split on a tailored suit is a sign of femininity," says Valerie Aggett. "I think that too many ladies in the law dress to look like men in the belief that the less feminine they look, the better they will get".

Strong words from a woman whose three inch high heels have walked over most of the opposition since she took over a small law school five years ago.

By the time Valerie Aggett reached the finals of The Times Business Woman of the Year competition last autumn, the turnover of Holborn Law Tutors Limited had risen tenfold to £700,000. The college had expanded to a new site in south London and she had married its owner. ("He wanted to make sure that the competition didn't get me".)

With her tumbling Titian hair, model girl's figure and bold dress sense, Valerie Aggett looks a most unlikely candidate for the ruthless business woman, at least in this country. She has an American-style philosophy to

getting on and believes that looking good is part of any success story. Her work takes her constantly overseas, especially to Malaysia and Singapore, where she meets potential students, their parents and sponsors. Her wardrobe must, therefore, be planned with the efficiency of the rest of her operations.

"Initially, I was rather concerned about going over-

A liking for light colours

seas", she admits. "Certainly going to an Arab country is very difficult for a female. I would never go there in a plunging neckline and a split skirt. But Malaysia and Singapore are much more broadminded. What they really care about is whether you can do your job. No matter how good you look, you are judged by the results. But when I am overseas I think that I get a better reception if I look nice than I would if I

went with grey hair in a bun, spectacles and a twinset."

That prissy image could not be a greater contrast to the arrival of Valerie Aggett at the studio, in a slinky cream suit, covered with a cuddly fur jacket.

"I've got to enjoy wearing clothes, that is the most important thing", she says.

"I like suits because they are sensible, but versatile. I always wear jackets. I would never wear a dress on its own for a business meeting. When I am going overseas, my clothes have to survive the journey. A pleated skirt is a disaster because I have never found a hotel that can press it properly.

"I like light colours, because I think they are more fun and can be dressed up easily for evening. My shopping is erratic as I never have any time. But when I am leaving on a trip I go on a mad shopping binge, which usually produces a series of beige and white suits with a selection of camisoles and tops to slip underneath."

In practical terms, those shopping trips mean a trip down to Knightsbridge, where Valerie Aggett looks round the fashion floors of Harvey Nichols. ("It's the cut of a suit I care about. It has to feel smart.") She also buys clothes, and especially shoes from Charles Jourdan.

"I'm fanatical about having

shoes and handbags that match. I find gold sandals very useful when I travel. But the pavements in Malaysia leave a lot to be desired, and my sandals barely survive one trip by the time I have fallen down the monsoon drains!"

Valerie Aggett is light-hearted about her appearance but deeply serious about her teaching work.

which she undertook out of frustration with her career as a solicitor and a certainty that the law could be better taught.

"The law is still very much a man's world", she says. "There are very few lady partners in major firms left in the City. They stick their statutory ladies away in commercial conveyancing where they don't actually meet any clients".

It is hard to imagine a traditionally stuffy profession taking kindly to Valerie Aggett's bubbling and extrovert personality, although she claims that "there is a great deal of the actor in every lawyer. You see it more with barristers, but with the solicitors it is just hidden deeper".

Valerie Aggett's escape route from work is to take to the water — in the boat that she and her husband keep at Poole harbour. Clothes for the boat are a positive source of fun.

"I don't like the standard boating image of anorak and jeans and not worrying about your hair". (She washes her red-gold mane of curly every single day.) "I always look for fun clothes for the boat. I bought a fuchsia Dior anorak and for sunny days I have a series of gold bikinis. But I no longer wear accessories on the boat, because as soon as I put my head down, I lose combs and bangles overboard. There is a positive treasure trove at the bottom of the harbour".

Valerie Aggett's face must contribute to her fortune, and she certainly has a knack of combining work and glamour. The "statutory ten minutes" she spends every morning doing her make-up provides her with a useful opportunity to consult her husband about the business.

"We tend to hold most of our business meetings in the bathroom. I sit there with my paints and he shaves. Some of our most important decisions are made between the lipstick and the mascara".

• Suzy Menkes will report from the Paris collections on Friday.

A series of gold bikinis

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WORKING UNIFORM

Right: Valerie Aggett wears a white linen fitted jacket and matching split skirt, with a stripey silk camisole and tasseled belt, all from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, SW1.

BOATING OUTFIT

Left: regatta striped blazer, cap-sleeved T-shirt, and pleated-front shorts, all from Charles Jourdan, 39-43 Brompton Road, London, SW3.

DAY INTO EVENING

Far left: creamy silk culotte skirt and matching suede-trimmed jacket, leather bag, all from Charles Jourdan, 39-43 Brompton Road, SW3.

Photographs by TONY BOASE
Make-up by Teresa Fairmiller at Image
Hair by Debbie at Daniel Galvin



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THE ARTS

Galleries

Dichotomy and deception in the Indian vision

In the Image of Man

Hayward

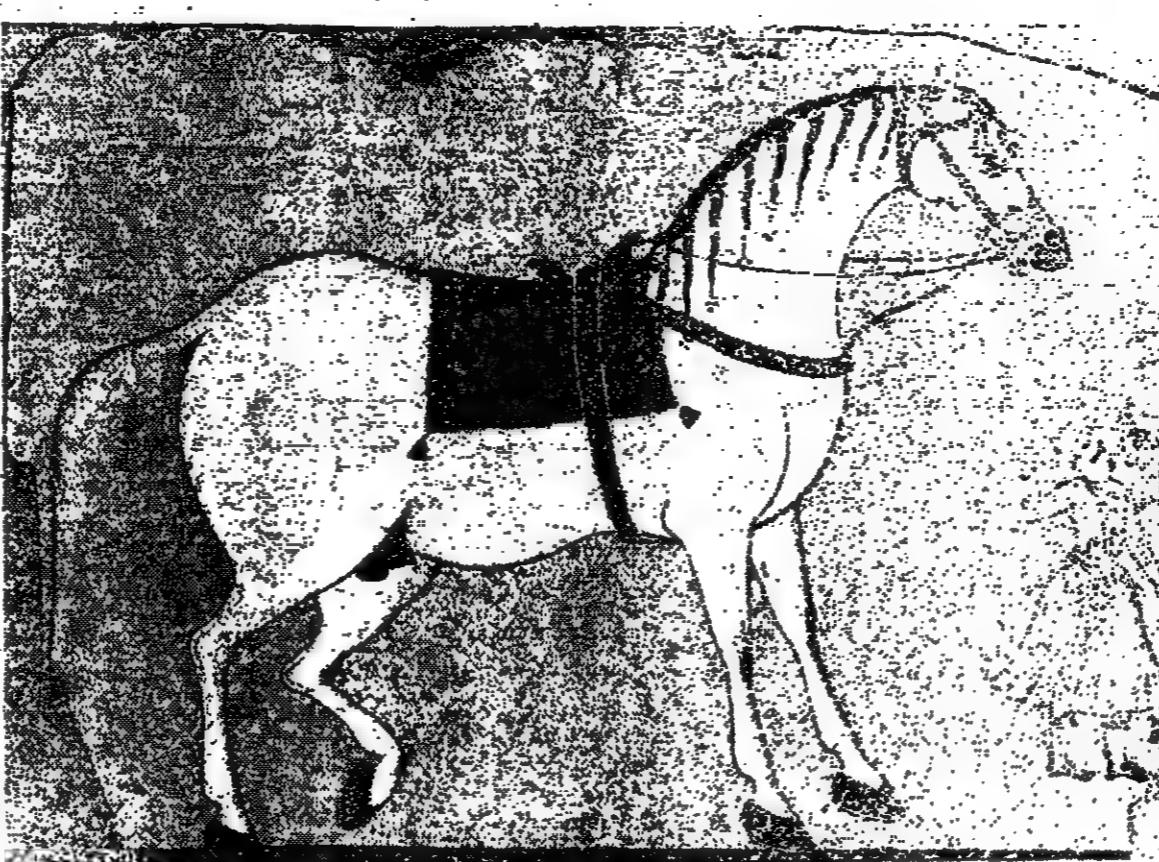
Most of us, no doubt, start with two fundamental, disparate images of Indian art. One is of the Taj Mahal, pure, elegant, pristine white. The other is of some juggernaut covered with thousands of grotesque figures of minor deities, heavy-breasted women, holy men and demons and deities, set in a lot of highly ornate architecture and painted, as like as not, in the most lurid shades imaginable. If we examine this simple dichotomy further, we probably conclude that the first image represents the Islamic strain in Indian life and the second the Hindu. But can it be so simple? Can anything connected with India, that land of contradictions, be so simple?

The enormous Arts Council show *In the Image of Man*, which kicks off the art side of the Festival of India with a run at the Hayward Gallery until June 13, certainly does not offer any easy capsule solution. Its main subject is "The Indian perception of the Universe through 2,000 years of painting and sculpture", which at once raises more questions by seeming to imply that there is such thing as the Indian way of perceiving the universe. And looking round the show we immediately become aware of many more traditions than our simple Hindu/Moslem division, of very important and prominent Buddhist tradition, for instance, as well as the Jain and those of various sects and splinter groups within the main family of religion. Evidently, too, religion and culture do not necessarily walk hand in hand: you often find side by side a work of the utmost sophistication and refinement and one which is in all its sensed primitive, and yet they may well both come from the same religious

tradition, and the first may predate the second by a thousand years, all depending on whereabouts in India they come from and what stratum of society.

The show, though looking good in Hayward yet again unrecognisably transformed (after the show moved to Liverpool, the laureate of Imperial India), is arranged in sections, which creates as much confusion as it clears up: not on the whole, chronologically or geographically, but mainly by theme. This means that, if the subject-matter is largely concerned with plants and animals, it comes in the first section, whatever its origin in time or place. Eventually we get on to the various deities of the Hindu pantheon and what they represent, by way of a section called "Temple" and "Mosque" which seems aimed at making different traditions look much the same rather than defining just where the differences lie. So finally, on a first visit at least, most people are likely to give up trying to make conceptual sense of it and just enjoy (or not, as the case may be) the individual exhibits piece by piece.

On that level there is very little cause for complaint. Right at the start of the show there is an abalone knockout, a low-relief carving of the Ashoka tree from the second century AD which is of such directness and beauty I would defy anyone not to be surprised by it. And, if you look closely, you will find that this is only the back of much more elaborate carving (one can glimpse a chipped but undoubtedly heavy breast), which does make one wonder if the Hindu tradition was not much more agreeable in its relaxed moments. From there on, it is all rather a vagabag of impressions. The miniatures of court life at the end of the first section are overwhelming in their exquisite finish and subtle stylization, and



"Horse and Groom", Rajasthan school, c. 1660

some of the more secular carvings in this same area, such as an intricate yellow sandstone arch of flying female warriors (which of course comes from a temple too), manage to carry off a high degree of ornateness with some elegance.

The Buddhist figures bring in a new, alien form of grace, and there is one in which the formalized carving of the folds in the robe challenges comparison with anything in archaic Greek sculpture. But I suspect I am not the only

one to turn off noticeably when we get to the Hindu deities in the upper rooms: one suspects that a world ruled over by such as Bhairava, God of Terror, can never have been a very pretty place, even with the softening influence of Vaihara, a mother-goddess with an astounding resemblance to Miss Piggy. But at least, at the end of the show, we come back to the illuminations and what quailing recognition as

Westerners can more readily recognize as beauty. If you leave

دكتور الأصل

Television

Totalitarian drift

As its main subject last night *Panorama* (BBC 1) tried resolutely to make sense of the charges and counter-charges between Nicaragua and the United States.

The United States sees Nicaragua as being shaped in the model of Cuba with the aim of exporting Red revolution throughout Latin America — instancing the growth of its military power, the presence of Cubans in the country and, it alleges, the supply of arms to the El Salvador guerrillas. The Nicaraguans see the United States as a country that had invaded them before and might invade them again, and excuse their military build-up, which at least seems indisputable, as self-defence.

The CIA estimates the number of Cubans in the country as 6,000. The Nicaraguan Foreign Minister, a priest, put it to the reporter Jeremy Paxman as fewer than 2,000 and the Russian presence as slight.

Panorama spoke to an opposition leader, Alfonso Robello, once supporter of the Sandinistas, who saw in his country unmistakable evidence of a drift to a totalitarian state, a view supported by the editor of *La Prensa*, Pedro Chamorro, whose paper has the distinction of having been against the previous Somoza regime and now finding itself in opposition, after initial support, to the present one.

Both Mr Robello and Mr Chamorro have had their houses daubed with paint for their pains. The latter, whose father was assassinated by Somoza gunmen, does not

fear the same fate himself, but said that he feared for the future of his paper inside Nicaragua.

Panorama took pains to be even-handed. The military camps cited by the United States they found to be there but they also visited the camp in Miami where Latin Americans are being trained to overthrow regimes such as the one in Nicaragua. They found the lot of the people much improved and the regime not, at this point anyway, totalitarian. They found that it might well become so unless the United States changed a policy that was making the Nicaraguans increasingly paranoid. The programme was edited by George Carey.

Central's *Nature Watch*, produced and directed on this occasion by Geoff Reason, took a look at the giant redwoods of California, the largest living things in the world, which at one point faced extinction.

In the last century people outside could not believe that such giant existed: they rise to well over 200 feet and weigh 2,000 tons and many were cut down as specimens. Those who realized their potential as one tree can provide timber for 40 five-room houses set to racking them down for commercial reasons. They have for 40 years been protected, and the entomologist Ron Stecker and his associate Tom Harvey, gave Julian Pettifer and us a fascinating survey of the world that exists within each tree.

Dennis Hackett

Concerts

Nash Ensemble/Friend

Queen Elizabeth Hall

It was apt to link Sir William Walton and Constant Lambert in the Nash Ensemble's programme. Once they were thought to be composers of comparable stature, but Lambert's energies latterly went into conducting and so, quite apart from his death, his full creative potential was not realized.

A good performance of his *Piano Concerto* is a salutary reminder not only of his potential but also of his achievements in that direction. Sunday night's players

— Ian Brown with nine instrumentalists conducted by Lionel Friend — gave the first movement the right sort of alacrity and headlong concentration. One relished Lambert's orchestral inventiveness, a single instance among many being a pianist's cello melody accompanied by three clarinets.

Mr Gurney shares the credits with David Trainer's copiously inventive company who built up the piece in rehearsal and proclaim it as theirs in every dizzying switch from parental authority to infant tantrums.

Also from Capitol Playwrights Horizons comes Christopher Durang's immensely funny *Sister Mary Ignatius Explains It All For You*, in which the serenely sadistic Elizabeth Franz, clad in full battle dress of Our Lady of Perpetual Sorrows, steps before her lecture-hall audience to deliver the goods on hell and damnation, supported by a smirking 7-year-old who is rewarded with cookies for getting the right answers. She benevolently lays down most human activities as mortal sin and makes it clear that there are still plenty of pre-ecumenical infants slugging it out in purgatory.

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Tories, beware the flannelette brigade

By Chris Patten

The SDP has been attacked by some Conservative leaders as the Mark 2 Labour Party. The trouble is that for many Conservative voters it clearly looks more like the Mark 1 Conservative Party.

As by-election victories go, Hillhead may not have been grand *cru classe*, but at the very least it was *tra bourgeois superieur*, a remarkable triumph of derring-do over political calculation. A four-party fight is not ideal ground for a politician standing for a fledgling third party. Mr Jenkins, showing the same sort of reckless courage for which Mrs Thatcher is justly celebrated, won by a couple of lengths. We should raise our hats to another example of conviction politics.

Hillhead will restore a greater sense of realism to Westminster. Before and after the Budget, parliamentary life seemed more concerned from the rest of the world than normal. The Labour Party kidded us that the Bishop's Stortford conference had assumed the political proportions of VE Day. For some Conservatives, the economy was poised on the brink of miraculous recovery; it was not too absurd apparently to contemplate a snap election, as tides turned and ends of tunnels blazed with fairy lights. Meanwhile, the electors of Glasgow bided their time.

Little has happened that should now surprise us: little that should throw us into panic about the future or into anxious reappraisal

of principles and party. The punter will continue to lay bets against a single party emerging from the next election with an overall majority. The sensible Tory will remain just that, declining offers to follow the scarcely discernible footprints of Mr Brocklebank-Fowler across the floor of the House.

The Tory will nevertheless view the SDP differently from the Labour Party. Politics is all "in" or "out"; if one has to be out, better Mr Jenkins in than Mr Foot or Mr Benn. It is plain silly to pretend that the SDP leaders are closet Marxists, more sensible to observe that the period on which their personalities, style and policies dominated British politics was not exactly all glittering prizes and dazzling success.

Not should we make too much of the inexperience and present invisibility of many of those who would be deposited in offices up and down Whitehall by an SDP/Liberal Alliance bandwagon. There is nothing more innately absurd about the prospect of Cyril Smith with a red box than of the ministerial promotion of several members of Mr Foot's present front bench.

Nevertheless, the identity of some of those now presumably destined for high office in an Alliance government, mainly because of their difficulties with local Labour parties, must give Mr Jenkins as well as the rest of us pause for a little gentle rumination

about the role of chance in this rum old world.

The charge that the SDP has no policies may be a more substantial one for Tories to level. Yet by the next election, I suspect the new party will be chock-a-block with policies on everything — laminated on all sides, ideal for the average family, good mileage to the gallon, adjustable rear-view mirror, reclining front seats and stereophonic speakers in all four doors. Whether it will have a coherent approach or philosophy or way of looking at the world is another matter.

Dr Owen and Mrs Williams tell us that their party is about egalitarianism and decentralisation. Others would like the party to be about winning votes by causing the least possible offence to the largest possible number of people. A few would like to outdo Francis Pym in the gravity of Britain's problems and the sacrifices and dislocation involved in overcoming them.

But I suspect these brave hearts will be out-argued by those for whom moderation is synonymous with soft options, those who believe that the party's main appeal should be smug, snug flannelette pragmatism.

We have already seen the SDP's feeble indecisiveness over how to react to Mr Tebbit's modest little bill on industrial relations. It is almost certainly impossible to pursue a successful, balanced economic policy, which reduces

unemployment but does not unleash inflation, without fundamental change in our system of monopoly pay bargaining. That involves curtailing destructive trade union power.

The SDP leaders will walk around this nettle, observing it from all sides; they will take books out of the London Library to read all there is to read about its botanical properties; the last thing they will do is actually to grasp it and tear it out of the ground.

This is an important reason, though not the main one, why a Tory should stay where he is rather than join up under Mr Jenkins's colours. The fact is that Mr Jenkins and his colleagues are not Tories. This is more than a quibble.

It is argued that Tories who agree with some of Mr Jenkins's views about economic policy and constitutional reform should forget what he calls himself and throw in their lot with him. Their reservations are compared to the arguments of the medieval schoolmen about nominalism and realism. What's in a name? Look at the essence.

However, the essence is hardly Tory. The Tory tradition of prudence, balance, continuity, stability, consent, hostility to systems or dread of enthusiasm may not dominate the thinking or actions of the present government, but nor does it dominate those of the Alliance.

The Gang of Four are not the lineal descendants of Burke,

Disraeli, Baldwin and Churchill. They cut their political teeth attacking the years and the policies of Butler and Macmillan. They are not the custodians of what is still the most distinguished and honourable tradition in British politics.

And there is a further reason why moderate Tories will stay where they are. What Britain needs is for the SDP to replace the Labour Party as the main party of the left. If it replaces the Conservative Party on the centre-right, we shall still face the grisly prospect of an extremist Labour Party working outside Parliament to destroy moderate government and to win power for itself as the sole remaining alternative.

So Tories should stick to their party and stick to their guns. We should do all we can by voice and by vote to see that in the run-up to the next election the Conservative Party looks more capable than the SDP of offering once again what Mr Jenkins, after his Hillhead triumph, called the policies of sense, moderation and hope.

Beyond that, we must fight to ensure that the government — I hope the Conservative government that is elected in two years' time — governs in that spirit from the very start of its life. It will have a better chance of success if it does.

The author is Conservative MP for Bath.
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A people in the shadow of extinction

So many people are suffering in Iran at present from the bloodthirsty practices of the Khomeini regime that it seems almost invidious to sing out any one group as the special object of international concern. But there is one group of Iranians whose situation justifies this because they do not have any rights, even in theory, under the constitution of the Islamic republic.

That group is the followers of the Baha'i religion. In Iran today a person exists, legally, only as a member of a religious community. One may be Muslim, Christian, Jewish or Zoroastrian. One may not, legally, be Baha'i. Although Baha'i are enjoined by their faith to eschew all political involvement, the Iranian authorities persist in regarding them as a "political faction", not a religion. Although no wholesale campaign of genocide has yet been undertaken against them, they have no redress when, as frequently happens, a group of zealots attacks them, destroying their property and even murdering them. They are a community living under suspended sentence of death.

The official Iranian attitude to the Baha'i was summed up by Ayatollah Khomeini in an interview given shortly before his return to Iran in 1979: "They are a political faction; they are harmful; they will not be accepted." Orthodox Islam, whether Shi'ite or Sunni, has difficulty in accepting as genuine any religion founded after Islam itself, since it is a cardinal point of Islam that Muhammad was the last, the "Seal" of the Prophets, and that the Koran, which was revealed to him, is the final and unalterable message of God to mankind.

Those who follow Muhammad's precursors, such as Zoroaster, Moses and Jesus Christ, can be accepted as honest seekers after truth who have got stuck on the road. But those who follow a self-styled successor to Muhammad, such as Baha'u'llah, are seen as wilful perverters of the truth, guilty of collective apostasy — a crime punishable, in traditional Islamic jurisprudence, by death.

Baha'i developed in the mid-nineteenth century out of Babism, a Messianic religious movement with strong revolutionary overtones. In 1844 a young Shirazi merchant, Sayyid Ali Muhammad, proclaimed himself the *Bab* or gate, through which Shi'ite Muslims could communicate with their Hidden Imam. He said the reappearance of the Imam (equivalent to the Second Coming) was imminent, and that it was his mission to prepare men for this. Later he claimed to be the Imam himself, bringing a new dispensation that superseded the law and teachings of the Koran.

The Babis were trying, in effect, to overturn both the prevailing religious orthodoxy and the social order, and they were quite prepared to use violence even if they themselves saw this as defensive. Inevitably, the authorities reacted with repression. The Bab was arrested, tried and convicted for heresy and finally executed by firing squad in 1850. Over a four-year period at least 3,000 Babis were put to death and the surviving adherents were forced into clandestinity.

Baha'i, founded by Mirza Husain Ali, who called himself Baha'u'llah (the Glory of God), was in essence an attempt to save Babism from extinction by divorcing it from politics. Baha'u'llah, who came to be regarded by the majority of Babis as the Universal Manifestation of God whom the Bab had foretold, saw that the path of armed revolution was suicidal, and saved his followers from it by developing a quietist interpretation of the faith.

Baha'u'llah was exiled from Iran in 1853 and eventually settled at Acre in Palestine, then part of the Ottoman empire. This has had the entirely fortuitous but unfortunate effect of situating the centre of Baha'i as a worldwide religion within the frontiers of the present-day state of Israel, thus enabling the modern enemies of the Baha'i to accuse them of sending funds to Israel and acting as agents of Zionism.

Edward Mortimer

Tasty stories
Dave Wetzel, the chairman of the GLC transport committee, is reported to eat apple crumble with Daddies sauce. A story told of Harold Evans, until recently editor of *The Times*, alleges that he once, in a restaurant, reluctantly ordered brussels sprouts.

Do readers know of other such original contributions to the British culinary repertoire? I do not want to hear about horrors of the single red hair in a soup-plate of Brylcreem, ge ge. Let's keep it edible, if not appetizing.

Foyled again

Some of the signatures on a round-robin in support of 16 staff dismissed by Foyles's bookshop are going to be hard for Christina Foyles to stomach. Among almost 70 names are many of those who have been guests of honour in her Foyles literary luncheons in the past.

They include J B Priestley, Michael Foot, A J Ayer, Jennifer Drabble and Julian Symons.

Left of centre

The Earl of Gosford created a little-noticed piece of parliamentary history last Thursday when he was voted into silence by his peers. There is no trace that a motion that a Lord be no longer head of state was voted upon since 1858. The last time such a motion was agreed without division was in 1960 when the late Lord Stansgate provoked Lord Hall-sham to it. Gosford lost the division by a crushing 147 to 15.

PHS

Who will pay for the chariots to race again?

by David Hewson



Chariots of Fire, in the running for seven Oscars; but what future for the British film industry?

At three o'clock this morning, London time, the glittering prizes of Hollywood were handed to their delirious winners.

There seems certain to be a strong British contingent among the celebrants. Oscars are already come our way these days, but among the nominees last night was *Chariots of Fire*, fighting on seven separate fronts, including that of best film, and *The French Lieutenant's Woman*.

With both titles receiving acclaim at the US box office and from influential critics, the example of a successful foreign film industry is starting to appeal to a Hollywood racked by self-doubts over some of its own highrolling flops.

What the flood of *Moet & Chandon* in Beverley Hills may obscure is that the present resurgence of the British cinema business is, at the moment, purely an artistic one. In commercial terms, our film-makers are facing tortuous difficulties in raising capital, even when their careers are blessed by past financial and critical success.

For the past six months, one group has been touting for support to film a *Frank Capra*-style comedy on a modest budget of around £3m set in the Scottish Western Isles. The producer is David Puttnam, who was behind *Chariots of Fire*, the lead actor Burt Lancaster, and the writer Bill Forsyth, who scripted and directed *Gregory's Girl*.

Two weeks ago, at the British Academy of Film and Television Arts awards, the domestic equivalent of the Oscar ceremony, Puttnam picked up the prize for best film with *Chariots of Fire*, Forsyth the best script category for *Gregory's Girl*, and Lancaster the best actor's award for his part in Louis Malle's *Atlantic City*.

Mr Lee concedes that he is disappointed by the City's

response, but believes that his approach will be proved right. "The plans we started with aren't changed in any way. If anything I'm more bullish than I was before. The one black spot is that we are trying to build up a pool of money under Goldcrest's management of just under £30m and we're still a long way short of that."

What Goldcrest and the industry knows full well is that Mr Lee's potentially far-sighted plans are now likely to stand or fall on one film, Sir Richard Attenborough's life of Gandhi, made by the company in partnership with Indian interests for £8.5m and due for release on December 1. *Gandhi* is long, relatively expensive, and scheduled for a huge international launch. If it flops, Goldcrest's plans to establish itself as the major force in British film-making, producing around four films a year

and a wide variety of television material, will lose momentum.

But why is British film finance so hard to come by? The answer seems to lie in the perception of what the industry is like, rather than the reality. One event above all has clouded the horizon for British film-makers — the debacle at Lord Grade's Associated Communications Corporation.

The Grade empire's near-fatal difficulties through profligate and ill-advised cinema ventures have been widely publicized, and City gossip insists that further revelations about film losses are to come. The disaster has tainted film finance in the eyes of many investors who simply see it as little more than an unattractive gamble.

The trouble with this viewpoint, from the film-makers' side, is that it is

historical when investors should be far-sighted. It does not take into account the vast broadening of the market for film which is now occurring throughout America with cable networks and already spreading to other parts of the world. Britain's own cable television plans speak of 30 channels available to each home. The question facing programme makers is, who will supply the material?

Most of Goldcrest's offers, for instance, were for films which were pre-sold to American cable networks such as Home Box Office so that a substantial part of the production costs were guaranteed.

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These points are not so

far-fetched as they may seem.

That the birds gathered in pools at

away some wrath: "Yahweh,

and the Christian God," he writes, "is arguably too inti-

ately exalted to belong in the

same place."

Sealink claims credit for

accepting foreign currencies for

on-board purchases, without say-

ing that the exchange rates are

often unfavourable. Townsend

Thoresen prides itself on offering

a restaurant on every sailing, but

not, I should hope, on the

standard of the food. Townsend

Thoresen also stresses that it has

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Reviews of the chairmen of the Transvaal gold mining companies administered by Anglo American Corporation

"The recovery in the gold price may be slow but this will give the market renewed stability."

The following is an abridgement of the text common to the annual reviews for 1981 of Mr. H. E. Oppenheimer, chairman of Bonsdorff; Mr. N. F. Oppenheimer, chairman of S.A. Land; Mr. D. A. Etheridge, chairman of Voi Reefs and Mr. G. Langton, chairman of Western Deep Levels, Africander Lease and Southwold Holdings.

Gold

The average price of gold at the London fixings fell to \$459 an ounce in 1981 from \$614 the previous year. Although the effect on South African gold mines was alleviated to a certain extent by the depreciation of the rand against the dollar, the average price received nevertheless declined to R12,988 a kilogram from R15,491 in 1980. During 1980, however, it was the exceptional confluence of a host of both political and economic circumstances that boosted speculative demand for gold to unprecedented levels in January and again in September. Whereas the initial run-up in the price of gold was initiated by investors who sought to protect the value of their assets against inflation, the market soon came to be dominated by short-term investors and speculators who sought to maximise the immediate return on their investments. Widespread liquidation of physical positions and a collapse in demand, particularly for jewellery fabrication, started the downward price trend that does not yet appear to be broken.

During the past year trading has been conducted in relatively narrow bands in a market largely confined to professional traders. Sales of mine production showed a slight increase in 1981 over 1980, largely as a result of aggressive sales, especially in the second half of the year, by the Soviet Union. Despite sharply reduced secondary supplies and a big upswing in output by the jewellery industry at the lower price, the market remained in oversupply due to weak investment demand. With real interest rates of record level as a result of the strict monetary policies of the US authorities and consequently a strong dollar, investors, disappointed by the short-term performance of the gold price, withdrew from the gold market.

There is, nevertheless, very good demand for coins and small bars from the traditional hoarders in the West, where buyers are taking the opportunity to acquire an asset which is, in relation to the last two years, perceived to be cheap. In Japan, the market is firm and once banks are permitted to sell gold from April onwards, it may be expected that demand in that area will strengthen further. This buying activity, however, is not yet sufficiently strong to overcome the fears of investors in the West who look more to international factors than to actual flows of gold. It is for this reason that the widely anticipated strengthening of the market price when US interest rates declined did not materialise.

Looking to the short to medium-term future, it seems that the price of gold will depend upon two major factors, namely, the economic policies of the industrialised countries and the level of supplies from the USSR. The bottom of the previous bear trend in August 1976 was marked by circumstances similar to those seen today, a globalisation of the jewellery industry with significantly increased costs and small bar

demand together with increased supplies. While it is pleasing that the role of gold in monetary affairs is again being considered by the United States, it seems highly unlikely that the congressional committee appointed to investigate this matter will come to any conclusion that will materially affect the gold market. The basic question is, therefore, whether the Western governments will continue with their strict monetary policies or whether political expediency in the face of massive unemployment, especially in the US with the forthcoming mid-term elections, will result in a move back to gold. The price of gold has shown resilience in a market that appears dominated by bearish sentiment and it is worth remembering that current price levels would have been considered outstanding only three years ago. I believe that increased demand, later this year, will help to reverse the present trend. The recovery may be slow but this will give the market renewed stability.

Industrial relations

As announced by the Chamber of Mines after the publication of the Witsch Commission final report late last year, the industry has embarked on discussions with the trades unions and the officials' associations which are intended to provide white employees with a greater feeling of job security without which the desired improvement in the utilisation of all employees cannot be achieved.

Meantime, trade unionism amongst black workers, which has grown rapidly in the South African commercial and industrial sector, is showing signs of emerging in some areas of the mining industry, though no formal approaches for recognition have been received by any of the companies. Some of the unions exclusively white trade unions have opened their membership to non-white employees but, again, this development is very recent and it is not possible yet to assess the effect it may have on the direction of the market.

For many years we have been engaged in improving communications and relationships with our employees and creating better living and working conditions. A system of industrial relations audits which determines the extent to which the mine has achieved the targets it sets for itself has been introduced.

Stow progress is being made in the sensitive interface areas of our industrial relations because of our inherent conservatism and the fact that there are such large numbers of workers on the gold mines who come from diverse parts of South Africa with different languages and cultural backgrounds, the majority of whom, generally, have not been afforded the opportunities of more than primary education. This makes it apparent that a smooth process of change and development faces formidable difficulties. A further constraint is that of finance, particularly as the costs of housing, amenities and infrastructure have escalated so alarmingly in recent years that it is not always possible to proceed as fast as we wish.

Nevertheless, important changes have taken place in this group and in the mining industry as a whole over the last few years and a good foundation is being laid for the future.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

	Voi Reefs		Western Deep Levels		Bonsdorff		SA Land	
	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980
GOLD								
tonns milled 000's	8,502	8,586	3,078	2,856	3,158	3,329	1,214	985
Yield - grams/ton	8.85	8.13	10.90	10.95	12.36	13.70	4.28	5.33
Production (kg)	73,507	69,876	33,547	30,270	39,013	45,621	5,204	5,250
Cost/Rand/m ton milled	42.31	36.39	39.82	38.21	55.53	44.17	50.17	42.98
Cost/Rand/m produced	4,881	4,399	3,654	3,606	4,492	3,223	11,704	8,063
Price received - Rand/kg	12,916	15,784	12,918	15,784	12,978	15,931	12,988	15,491
Working profit R000's	581,416	789,047	311,088	369,270	331,630	582,885	6,629	39,801
Royalties paid R000's	156,202	155,634	155,182	155,587	-	-	-	-
Capital expenditure R000's	136,612	126,108	81,210	54,197	121,530	21,936	25,768	37,055
Tax R000's	218,481	336,120	-	-	126,360	328,303	-	610
Dividends paid/share	980	1,320	-	-	405	800	-	40
PLATINUM								
Production (tonne)	1,684	1,758	780	773	212	213	-	-
Profit R000's	42,524	46,395	23,183	21,631	5,072	3,891	-	-
<i>*Post on West Reefs to Bonsdorff Holdings</i>								

The annual general meetings of these companies, all of which are incorporated in the Republic of South Africa, will be held at 44, Main Street, Johannesburg, South Africa, on 29 April 1982. Full copies of each of the chairmen's reviews together with the annual reports of all the companies may be obtained from their London offices of 40, Holborn Viaduct, EC1P 1AJ, or from the office of the United Kingdom Transfer Secretaries, Charter Consolidated PLC, P.O. Box 102, Charter House, Park Street, Ashton, Kent TN24 8SD.



BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

HABITAT MOTHERCARE

Strong start as interest costs fall

Figures issued yesterday from Habitat Mothercare are of strictly limited relevance to the shares. They relate solely to the Habitat side of the business, where last year's offer for sale prospectus indicated that there was nothing on the horizon to upset the sales and profits growth of the past five years. They exclude any contribution from January's £117m merger with Mothercare, whose profits outlook after the previous year's collapse was looking much more uncertain.

As it is, Habitat has made progress in the half year to January 10 envisaged in the prospectus. Sales are 20 per cent ahead at £45.4m, trading profits are up 32 per cent to £3.93m and the pre-tax level the big saving in interest charges as a result of the £12m tender offer proceeds has lifted profits 55 per cent to £3.56m, which compares with the £4.4m made last year.

The dividend is 1.7p a share gross, 5.1p total for the year and the yield at 132p of the under 4 per cent reflects the growth prospects the market is expecting.

The first half performance was helped by the opening of four Habitat shops in this country and France, bringing the total to 56.

Mr. Terence Conran, the chairman, is more cautious about the second half warning of tough trading in the United States and United Kingdom although there have been signs of a pick-up by Mothercare after the launch of the spring catalogue.

The new group is expanding with new stores planned for both Habitat and Mothercare.

APPLEYARD

Losses cut

Appleyard Group, the Leeds-based car distributor and retailer, cut its pre-tax losses from £1.9m to £1.4m in the year to December, despite a worsening of the market in the last quarter.

The position was exacerbated by the complete col-



Terence Conran: maintaining progress

lapse of the heavy commercial vehicle market, which reflected the low level of business activity as vehicles were laid up or not replaced", Mr. Ian Appleyard, the chairman, said.

Sales for the year slipped from £116.5m to £98.5m and there is no final dividend after the 0.14p gross paid at the halfway stage to retain trustee status. No dividend was paid the previous year.

"All motor car manufacturers and importers were battling for market share and there was a continual succession of promotional schemes which eliminated profit margins and caused many retail outlets throughout the industry to trade at a loss", Mr. Appleyard said.

"The exceptionally bad weather in January seriously affected both vehicle sales and service throughout the United Kingdom, but there are now signs of a slight improvement in market conditions. The timing of a definite upturn in the economy is still uncertain, as it is impossible to forecast the 1982 results", he added.

Stated losses per share were 18.9p against 22.9p. On a current cost basis, losses before tax fell from £2.94m to £2.94m. The shares ended 2p to 66p.

Charterhouse is paying a 4.29p gross final dividend, leaving the total up from 6.44p to 7.04p. This is despite a drop in earnings per share from 9.64p to 7.12p, reflecting a big rise in the tax charge. The tax take was up from £4.3m to £11.3m because of a larger proportion of overseas profits, unrelieved ACT and more profit from associated companies.

Charterhouse Jephcott, the merchant bank, which has now been integrated with Keyser Ullman, showed an increase in profits from £4.2m to £5.98m after transfer to hidden reserves, although it is expected to take some time to realise the full potential of the enlarged operation.

SKETCHLEY

Offer extended

Sketchley, the high street cleaners, is extending its 53p a-share offer for Means.

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To multiply the net dividend by 1.25, profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net of tax. b-Adjusted.

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lecting the flotation of Charhouse of Leam, profits from oil production of £7.8m to £4.5m.

N & BONAR

ares plunge

Dundee-based Low & Bonar, a small engineering, textiles and packaging group, fell 48p to 133p as the group's directors announced the year's dividend had been cut by half.

Commenting on a final dividend of only 2.65p, a final dividend of 20.7p, total to 10p, the year's total up 10p compared with 20.7p a year earlier, the directors said: "The decision was taken to continue the immediate investment in capital investment in growth areas.

The year in the

ended pre-tax profit of

£1.6m compared with

£1.6m.

Although group trading

through much stronger

second half, with

£3.4m compared with

£2.7m in the first half, the

United Kingdom has

been the main problem

in the United Kingdom, in

particular in engineering side. The

group turned last year's profit

of £1.6m into a loss of

£1.6m.

WORKS CHEMICALS

doubled losses

in spite of a 20 per cent increase in sales. The year ended December 31, 1981, saw a 20 per cent increase in sales, but a 20 per cent increase in costs, resulting in a 20 per cent increase in losses.

Government's re-

laxation of controls

and the introduction of

new legislation have

had a significant impact

on the industry.

Mr. Alan T. Fletcher

has been appointed managing director of the UK Consumer Products division of Wilkinson Sword Group Ltd.

BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

PEOPLE

Rewriting a company's history

Instead of bearing the legend "Established 1789", the latest catalogue issued by artists' colourmen George Rowney and Co. proclaims the firm was established six years earlier. This intriguing rewrite of the venerable paint-making company's history results from "underground" research by Tom Rowney, the former chairman and a fifth generation member of the family associated with the company.

As part of a chronicle he is compiling, Mr. Rowney, 72, has unearthed from the Guildhall Library evidence indicating that his ancestors the brothers Thomas and Richard Rowney, were in business at least as early as 1783. An entry in a contemporary Sewer Rate Book shows they paid a levy of £68d on premises at 95 Holborn, London.

"One could perhaps have wished for more savoury evidence, but it looks like the plain, unvarnished truth," wryly comments John Tyrrell, a director of Rowney's now part of Morgan Crucible, and based in the more salutinous region of Bracknell, Royal Berkshire.

Putting a foot on Boots' board

Mrs Sally Oppenheim, who resigned as Minister of Consumer Affairs six weeks ago to devote more time to family commitments, has been appointed a non-executive director of the Boots Company. Not only is she a glamourous addition to the board of the Nottingham-based manufacturing and retail chemist group, she is also the first woman to become a main board director in the 150-year history of the company.

Boots declare themselves "delighted", adding that they feel Mrs. Oppenheim could play an important advisory role. For her part, the MP for Gloucester is very pleased to be associated with the firm, and hopes to make "a constructive contribution".

Just what Mrs. Oppenheim is being paid for this is not being revealed officially, but an educated guess is her reward will be around £10,000 annually.



Sally Oppenheim... hoping to make a constructive contribution.

Travelling man for retirement

A director of Imperial Chemical Industries who began his career as an 11s-a-week office boy at ICI's Billingham Works retires tomorrow after 45 years' service with the group.

Dr Alan Robertson, an honours degree chemist who held several senior executive posts before joining the ICI board in 1975, has recently travelled up to 200,000 miles-a-year as director responsible for the company's agrochemicals business, its activities in the Pacific and Far East and for its management services.

An energetic 61-year-old, Dr Robertson will continue his broad range of external interests, including chairmanship of the British Nutrition Foundation, council membership of the Pestalozzi Children's Village Trust and membership of the industrial committee of the Church of England Board for Social Responsibility.

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Sir Maurice Hodgeson, who retires as chairman of ICI at the end of March, will join the board of Dunlop Holdings as a non-executive director.

Mr Alan T. Fletcher has been appointed managing director of the UK Consumer Products division of Wilkinson Sword Group Ltd.

Mr Alan K. Turner has been made marketing manager of the offshore division of British Shipbuilders.

Mr Robert C. Carnell is the new managing director of Waterlow and Sons Ltd (Radio Times) where he will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the Waterlow Radio Times factories in London and at East Kilbride, Scotland.

Mr C. Alan McLintock has become a senior partner of the London practice of chartered accountants Thomson McLintock & Co.

Mr Baden Frame has joined the board of Plessey Airports Ltd as marketing director.

Peter Hill

Bulk carriers — full steam ahead for another shipping crisis

Ten years ago, the oil shippers were falling over themselves in the rush to place orders with the world's shipbuilders for tankers to transport crude oil from the Middle East to the United States, Europe and Japan.

Even as the first shots were being fired in the 1973 Yom Kippur war and during the subsequent embargo on oil supplies by the Arab oil producers, owners were ordering tankers.

The market collapsed and there has been an enormous surplus since. Norwegian Fjords, Scottish lochs and the Greek port of Piraeus are among the final resting places for these idle oil tankers.

The spectacular collapse of the tanker market failed to make the shippers more cautious — a minor boom three years ago led to another spate of orders, making even worse an already overcrowded market.

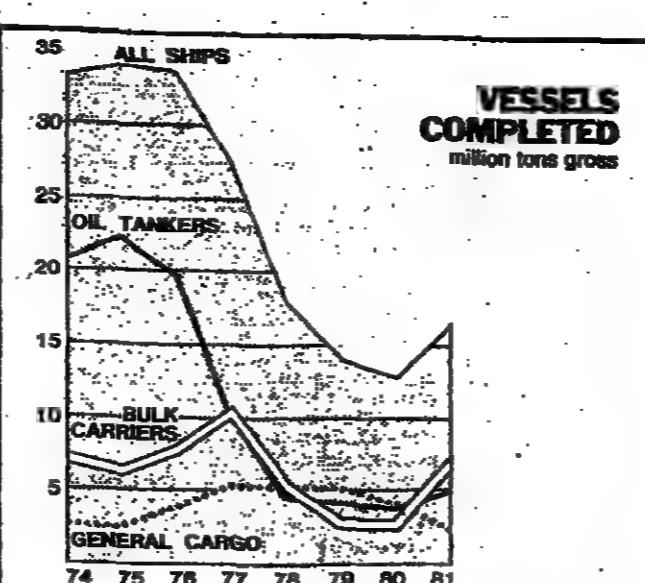
At present rates, large tankers can lose up to £2m on the round trip between Europe and the Arabian Gulf. The influential International Maritime Industries Forum, composed of bankers, shipowners, shipbuilders and oil companies last week warned that about one third of the world's 320 million-tonne tanker fleet was surplus to requirements.

It called on the shipbuilding industry to slow down output to avert a disaster for both the yards and the shipping industry.

Governments are unlikely to heed the warning. They carry on handing out largesse in the form of soft loans and subsidies to encourage owners to place orders.

The evidence of recent years suggests that few of any lessons have been learned and as the latest annual report of Lloyd's Register of Shipping (published yesterday) demonstrates, yesterday's demonstrators are now being repeated — albeit on a smaller scale — in the bulk carrier market.

"The majority of the new tonnage being completed is not primarily for replacement purposes," said Lloyd's



Register. It will be competing for available business. It is difficult to see quite how this tonnage will be efficiently utilised, given the current short term market projections and prevailing low charter rates.

So what has influenced shipowners to switch from

"The influential International Maritime Industries Forum... Called on the shipbuilding industry to slow down output to avert a disaster for both the yards and the shipping industry."

tankers to bulk carriers and run the risk of repeating the disaster which overtook the tanker market?

A complicated web of factors has been at work. The world recession has stimulated competition, currency fluctuations have helped make some builders more competitive than others and governments have continued to encourage owners with tempting financial carrots.

Owners seem quite unable to read the signs correctly.

Owners have plunged into bulk carrier ordering in anticipation of a significant improvement in world trade and in bulk trades like coal.

We reckon that every bulk carrier over 60,000 tons deadweight is surplus to requirements today and we cannot see the hoped-for growth in the coal trades being able to absorb the tonnage which is due for delivery over the next two years," says one leasing company cargo shipbroker who believes the shipowners have badly miscalculated.

That assessment is shared by Lambert Brothers, the shipbroking arm of merchant bankers Hill Samuel, which in a report published at the weekend warned that most shipowners were facing their tightest squeeze in a decade, barely able to cover operating costs with charter fees let alone make loan repayments.

Dennis Stonebridge, of H. P. Drewry (Shipping Consultants) underlines the crazy arithmetic of the bulk carrier business by citing the example of a Panamax bulker (roughly 60,000-70,000 tons dwt.) regarded as a handy size workhorse and able to navigate the Panama Canal.

In the present market, the ship would command a rate of about \$5,800 (£3,210) a day for nine to twelve-month charter. But Mr. Stonebridge reckons that an owner would need about \$10,000 a day to cover his capital charges and a further \$2,500 to cover his operating costs.

On the spot market, bulk carriers have been shipping coal from the United States to Europe at a freight rate of \$7.50 per tonne per month; for grain cargoes, say from the United States to Holland, recent rates have been in the range \$8.20-\$8.25 compared with rates of \$18 per tonne a year ago during one of the unpredictable freight market "bubbles".

"Rates of this kind are simply disastrous and even the low cost owners in the Far East must be getting very worried," says Stonebridge.

Owners seem quite unable to read the signs correctly.

Against the background of a reasonably buoyant freight market in 1980, the reinvested in bulk carrier tonnage ships being relatively inexpensive items of floating real estate thanks to large subsidies doled out by independent governments to their shipbuilders.

Ten or twenty years ago when one country acted to help another to stop prices falling — and that was what Opec was founded for — it was against the background of excessive reliance by individual companies on particular countries — BP on Iran, Gulf on Kuwait, Mobil on Saudi Arabia — and an international trade in which nearly two-thirds of oil flows were in the hands of the major oil companies.

Now less than half goes through the hands of the majors and most oil producers have cut down drastically the quantity of oil sold to the old countries.

Ironically it has been Nigeria that has led the way towards easing out the majors and selling the bulk of its oil to traders and small companies. In recent years it was they who were most willing to pay top prices. Now it is those traders who are walking away from Nigeria, and Saudi Arabia and Kuwait can and will still try to put the pressure on the majors.

Despite the slower-than-expected growth in the volume of coal being moved by sea, and the effects of the recession on the demand for other raw materials traditionally moved by sea, owners have continued to place orders for bulk carrier tonnage.

During February, orders were received by yards in Britain, South Korea and Japan, for 16 bulk carriers totalling 490,000 tons dwt.

There are tentative signs that a handful of owners are beginning to heed the warning signals. Brokers report that some owners are seeking to reschedule delivery of their ships (rather than make heavy payments for cancellation) in the hope that by the time their ships are delivered, trading prospects will have recovered.

Such a move requires the agreement of the owners' bankers who have become heavily exposed in the bulk carrier buying boom. But are the owners and their bankers too late? Doubts continue over whether the market will ever be able to absorb the growing overhang of tonnage in the bulk carrier sector.

North European owners have felt the draught not only from the surplus which has developed but also from the high operating costs which they have been obliged to incur vis-à-vis their aggressive Greek and more recently Far Eastern competitors. Over nine years the North European shipping community has seen its share of bulk carrier tonnage shrink from 31 per cent of the world bulk fleet in 1973 to 16 per cent of the world fleet of 193 million tons dwt. last year.

But the next few months could well prove a watershed for even the shrewd Oriental operators of bulk carrier tonnage as the surplus continues to grow and increasing numbers of owners are forced to negotiate with banks and builders to reschedule loan repayments and extend delivery dates.

Business Editor

Opec and the seven sisters

It is not to be very pleasant in Mobil Oil and Shell's shoes this week, but for the oil industry as a whole Opec's threats over Nigeria are unlikely to amount to very much. The reason is Opec's very success in getting away from the major oil companies' dominance of supplies.

Capacity is 20 per cent up and summer bookings, two-thirds taken now, are running 15 per cent ahead of this time last year. The Laker collapse should add some 30,000 customers worth perhaps £500,000 to profits.

Overall, profits this year could show a rise of a further 15 per cent or so. Meanwhile, a dividend lift to 6p a share, raising the yield to 4.6 per cent with the shares at 355p, is accompanied by a one-for-one script issue.

World trade GATT gloom

Last year was the worst for world trade since 1975, with the volume of exports stagnating following a rise of a mere 1 per cent in 1980.

To some extent the slowdown in the growth of trade is a reflection of the generally more depressed levels of economic activity in industrial nations in recent years. But it is also contributing to that depression, according to Agreements on Tariffs and Trade.

Import protectionism has increased during the last decade. The open-trade system under which nations treated each other is now being undermined. All their trading partners in the same way — without discrimination — has been increasing given way to bilateral agreements covering specific sectors, such as textiles, steel, synthetic fibres.

This, in the view of GATT, has slowed up the process of change and adaptation which is necessary if higher levels of economic growth are ever to be resumed.

In its latest summary of the state of international trade, published this morning, GATT urges policy makers to take a more global view of economic problems, rather than considering them in isolation. Its diagnosis is very different to that of the OECD, which has blamed many of the world's problems on the oil price increases and high interest rates.

The GATT view is closer to that of Margaret Thatcher, attributing the international economic malaise on excessive government spending and money creation, malfunctioning labour markets and a weakening of incentives for private effort.

GATT economists are particularly worried that the industrial countries are, in raising their trade barriers against goods from the Third World, failing to consider the link between trade and the international financial system.

Provisional estimates suggest that, in the 1979-81 period, the volume of developing countries' exports of manufactured goods to the industrial countries grew at only half the average rate of the 1970s.

Mail Order freemans

PRELIMINARY RESULTS FOR THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 30TH JANUARY 1982

	52 weeks ended 30th January 1982	53 weeks ended 31st January 1981
Turnover	291,362	260,127
VAT	33,938	30,693
	257,424	229,434
Profit before taxation	13,081	10,644
Profit after taxation	8,466	7,817

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BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

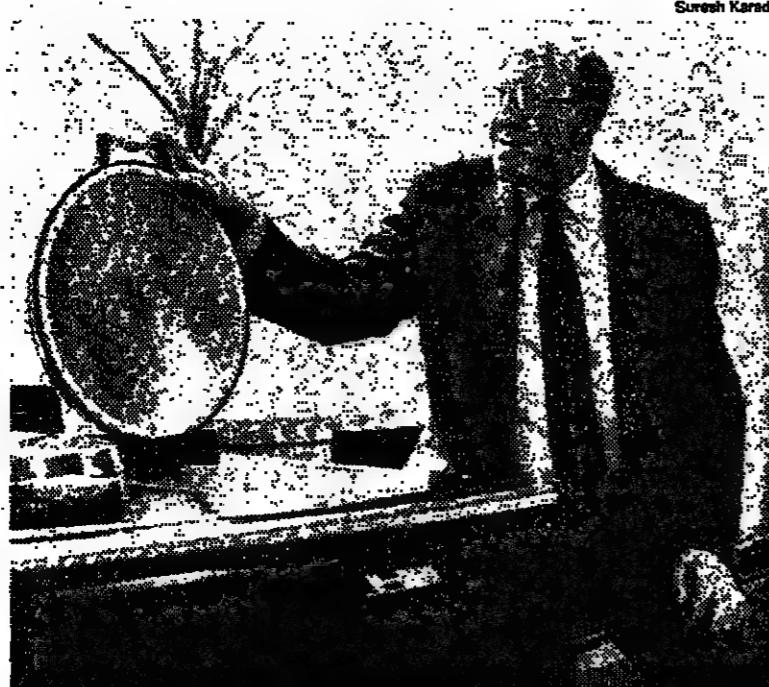
Glynwed engineers success... Freemans fashions a trend

Excitement below a drill surface

How hard does an engineering company have to try to be rated successful? The answer, looking at Glynwed, seems to be very hard indeed in City eyes once it is no longer a recovery stock, Sally White writes. Even with profits at a record £19.3m against £16.1m, and the dividend (maintained at 7.35p after a final of 4.9p) covered 2½ times on a historic accounting basis and 1.6 times on a CCA basis, the company is not rated an exciting investment prospect.

Analysts are suggesting pretax potential for this year at around £22m; that puts the earnings at 8.5 times compared with a sector average of 10.3 prospectively. In other words, Glynwed is still trailing by 20 per cent of the sector average. The share price has been moving up, ahead of the expected higher profits, to 117p, a rise of 3½p, against a low of 70p and just fractionally short of the high. The yield is 8.9p.

While it may be a dull stock on the market, it has accomplished a large amount in reorganising its traditional engineering business.



Fletcher: more work to do on British operations.

Mr Leslie Fletcher, chairman, came to Glynwed 12 years ago from Schroder Wagstaff, and has been slogging steadily away to cut numbers, modernise products and production processes, and switch a larger percentage of the profit-

earning capability of the business overseas.

This year, 1,000 more have been shed, although the changes have not been drastic enough to be shown as an extraordinary item, costing around £1m and being

absorbed in the trading profit. While the gearing is still high, with the debt equity ratio at 66 per cent, the interest payments are four times covered.

Both home and overseas sides have shown an improvement in profits, only steel stockholding lagging.

"We have got to do more work on our United Kingdom companies," Mr Fletcher said. "Whether that is called strategy I do not know — but we are still cleaning up there, and we are still working on developing products." The company is aiming at a 40/60 split between overseas and home trading income. This year arrived at 50/50.

The trading profit break-down on 1981 was: building and consumer products in this country £7.86m against £5.8m; steel and engineering in Britain, £5.35m against £4.9m; overseas household and industrial appliances £9.23m against £8.49m and overseas steel and engineering £2.9m against £1.48m. Steel stockholding and distribution in Britain showed a trading loss of £70,000 against a profit of £1.33m.

Mr Fletcher says that demand for consumer products, as well as building products — such as copper piping — which did well last year, have plateaued so far this year. But it is early days to

judge 1982. Another major factor in our performance was the increase in agents — we put on 70,000 to bring the number to 600,000 with three or four customers each," said Mr Aldred.

Good though performances

was, it did not reach the heights forecast by some analysts. This

was because the drop in sterling

Freemans increased pretax profit of £13.1m, up from £10.5m and raised the dividend for the full year from 3.7p to 4.15p, after a final of 2.25p. The shares rose by 2p, leaving the yield at 4p. The rating at that price was 15½ times, and many analysts are going for slightly less than that for the present year.

Freemans' rating is particularly strong among the younger sectors of the population, with both agents and customers heavily represented in the lower age groups. It does particularly well with fashion clothing.

Backing the agents is the group's nationwide telephone order system Order Line, which by the end of the year accounted for more than 40 per cent of all orders received.

But it is non-clothing that Freemans pick out as doing best so far in 1982 — hi-fi and electricals.

While Freemans' rating is

still very strong, it is hard to compare it with other companies in the sector — although it is the most popular of the shares. Grattan and Empire still have their problems, and Great Universal Stores is a conglomerate. The share is on a high for the year.

in the second half affected margins on imported goods, and interest rates were relatively high compared with the earlier period.

Ironically, while Freemans did well on separates and clothing, it was not able to benefit from the really cold, snowy January. By then the spring catalogue was out.

The trend this year shows an improvement in demand, and Freemans says it hopes this pattern will now be maintained.

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BIDS AND DEALS

THE THAILAND

The Thai Government has signed a preliminary agreement with a consortium which includes a foreign involvement to buy natural gas tapped in the Gulf of Thailand.

NEW ZEALAND

The Government is giving New Zealand an injection of \$NZ250m (about £21.52m) to help the airlines through a period of recovery. The company is facing an estimated \$NZ30m (about £23.75m) loss in the financial year ending tomorrow.

NORWAY

Norway's 1981 balance of payment surplus was Kroner 13,800m, up 151 per cent from Kroner 5,500m in 1980. There was an export surplus last year on goods and services of Kroner 26,100m compared with a surplus of Kroner 17,400m the year before.

WEST GERMANY

Volkswagenwerk has raised car prices in West Germany by an average of 3.9 per cent. The last increase was 2.3 per cent, announced in December. The company said the increases, which apply to cars only, were made necessary by sharply higher steel prices.

AUSTRALIA

Australian iron ore suppliers and Japanese steel mills have agreed to a further price rise of about 17 per cent for shipments to Tokyo. The Australian firms are seeking their government's approval.

SAUDI ARABIA

Petrokemya, the Arab petro-chemical company, has signed contracts for the construction and overall management and engineering procurement of a new chemical complex, valued at more than \$9m (about £4.89m).

ARAB EMIRATES

A natural gas supply network for domestic and commercial consumers in the Emirates of Sharjah on the Gulf will be completed by early 1983.

NIGERIA

A contract valued at more than £8m for the design, supply and commissioning of a water injection system for the Meren offshore oilfield in Nigeria has been awarded to Weir Westgarth of Glasgow.

Part of the contract will be for pumps, valued at about £4m, to be manufactured in Glasgow by Weir Pumps. The West German power company said that a substantial share of the sales rise was traceable to price increases. The group generated 2.7 per cent more power in the first six months from the like year earlier period.

Four leading Spanish commercial banks, Hispano Americano, Bilbao, Vizcaya and Central have submitted offers for nearly 50 per cent shareholding in the industrial bank, Banco Union Hispano Americano and Bilbao have made the most complete offers. They are now being studied by the Bank of Spain which has to approve any purchase.

WALL STREET

Because of the switch to British summer time we are unable to publish Wall Street closing prices in this edition. The service will resume tomorrow.

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The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82 High Low	Company	Price Chg.	Divid.	Yield Act.	Yield T.D.
129 100 Ass Brit Ind CULS	128 -1.10.0	7.8			
75 62 Airsprung Group	73 -	5.4	11.6		
51 33 Armitage & Rhodes	45 -4.3	5.6	3.8		
205 187 Bardon Hill	198 -	9.7	4.5	9.6	11.2
107 100 CCL 11% Conv Pref	107 -	15.7	14.7		
104 63 Deborah Services	63 -	9.5	3.1		
131 97 Frank Horsell	126 -	6.4	5.1	14.4	23.3
83 39 Frederick Parker	77 -1	6.4	8.3	3.9	7.8
78 45 George Blair	53 -	—	—		
102 93 Ind Free Cashings	95 -1	7.3	7.6	8.9	10.4
109 100 IIS Conv Pfd	108 -	15.7	14.5		
113 94 Jackson Group	97 -	7.0	7.2	3.1	
130 100 James Barrough	116 -	8.7	7.3	8.5	
334 248 Robert Jenkins	248 -2	31.3	12.6	3.4	
64 51 Scrutons "A"	64 -	5.3	8.3	9.8	
222 159 Torday & Carlisle	159 -	10.7	6.2	5.1	
155 10 Twiddell Ord	144 -	—	—		
80 65 Twillock 15% IULS	79.5 -	15.0	18.2		
44 25 Unilock Holdings	25 -	3.0	12.1	4.5	
103 73 Walter Alexander	79 -	6.4	8.1	5.2	
263 212 W. S. Yeates	231 -	14.5	6.3	6.6	

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INTERNATIONAL



JAPAN

Japan's exports of cars, trucks and buses fell by 10.8 per cent in February from a year before to 472,981 units, continuing a persistent down trend in the face of overseas economic stagnation and Japan's export restrictions, the National Automobile Manufacturers Association said yesterday. Exports of small passenger cars fell by 20.5 per cent from the year-earlier level to 264,495 units in February, but those of medium-sized passenger cars went up by almost 40 per cent to 41,700 units.

• The Japanese Government announced that it is to hold the export of cars to the US this year to the 1981 level, at 1.68 million vehicles.

THAILAND

The Thai Government has signed a preliminary agreement with a consortium which includes a foreign involvement to buy natural gas tapped in the Gulf of Thailand.

NEW ZEALAND

The Government is giving New Zealand an injection of \$NZ250m (about £21.52m) to help the airlines through a period of recovery. The company is facing an estimated \$NZ30m (about £23.75m) loss in the financial year ending tomorrow.

• Norway's 1981 balance of payment surplus was Kroner 13,800m, up 151 per cent from Kroner 5,500m in 1980. There was an export surplus last year on goods and services of Kroner 26,100m compared with a surplus of Kroner 17,400m the year before.

• Hardanger Properties, through two separate deals, has acquired a leading development site in Oxford Street, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, comprising 1.63 acres. The second deal, which has not been concluded, is acquisition of the EMI Cinema for about £200,000. This site joins a property already owned by Hardanger, on which there is planning consent.

• Pilkington has agreed to a further price rise of about 17 per cent for shipments to Tokyo. The Australian firms are seeking their government's approval.

• Petrokemya, the Arab petro-chemical company, has signed contracts for the construction and overall management and engineering procurement of a new chemical complex, valued at more than \$9m (about £4.89m).

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• Group turnover for the Rhein-Westphalische Elektrostaatswerk rose 13.7 per cent in the first six months of the fiscal year started July 1, 1981. The West German power company said that a substantial share of the sales rise was traceable to price increases.

The group generated 2.7 per cent more power in the first six months from the like year earlier period.

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• Our historic accounting, even though of inflation, is our custom.

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JAPAN

Japan's exports of trucks and buses fell by 9.1% in February from a year before to 472,581 units. The trend in the face of overall economic stagnation is continuing. Exports of Japanese export restrictions by the National Manufacturers' Association and yesterday. Exports of small passenger cars fell 29.5% per cent from the previous level to 264,955 units. Medium-sized passenger cars, which are almost 40% of the total, fell 41.7% units.

The Japanese Government has decided that it is in the export of cars to the 1.5 million vehicles.

THAILAND

The Thai Government has issued a preliminary statement with a comprehensive involvement to buy cars imported in the G

NEW ZEALAND

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Base Lending Rates

Barclays & Co. Limited
Counter Market

BARCLAYS 1981

Operating in more than 80 countries.

The Annual General Meeting of Barclays Bank PLC will be held in London on April 28th 1982. The following are extracts from the Address to the Stockholders by the Chairman, Timothy Bevan, for the year 1981.

I must start this report by paying tribute to my predecessor, Sir Anthony Tuke. He would, I know, be averse to my saying much, but it is a fact that under his tolerant but effective and energetic leadership the Group's Balance Sheet totals grew from £12 billion when he assumed the Chairmanship in 1973 to more than three times that figure in 1981 and in the same period we opened offices in a further 28 countries. His interest in people and places was much appreciated throughout the Group and has contributed to bringing the different arms closer together. We wish him well in his new responsibilities and I am glad that he is remaining a Director, so that his advice and help will continue to be available to us.

The Barclays Group

The Barclays Group has now become a large organisation by any standard. Each working day the Group increases its number of accounts of all kinds by around 5,500 and although banking is, and for the foreseeable future will remain, labour intensive, we can only cope with this welcome burden by extensive use of today's technology.

At present we look after depositors' money denominated in 66 currencies of the equivalent of £43 billion or \$82 billion and our business is far from being restricted to traditional banking services.

In the United Kingdom, the bank and its subsidiaries have 76,000 staff on the payroll, of whom 63% are women, and some 3,200 offices in all. Abroad, Barclays Bank International with its subsidiary and associated companies has offices in over 80 countries—soon to increase further as we have just been granted a licence in Colombia. In all these countries—more than half of which are classified by international organisations as "developing"—a total of 54,000 people are employed in over 2,100 offices.

We continue to develop and to expand; we are increasing our presence in the Far East and have opened a Representative Office in Beijing, formerly called Peking. In the United States we have recently agreed, subject to the approval of the regulatory authorities, to acquire Bankers Trust Company of Hudson Valley NA in New York State with 26 branches. In all, we now have nearly 8,000 on the payroll in the United States and gross total assets of over \$10 billion. We are so glad to have acquired 85.31% of the Banco de Valladolid in Spain, particularly as Spain is negotiating to join the EEC.

In March 1981 we became the first foreign bank to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington and thereafter to raise public quoted debt on the New York market. We saw this as a means of broadening the scope of our ability to raise money as part of our capital resources and as a means of strengthening our presence in the USA.

Performance

The profit for the year of £567 million is about 8% higher than in 1980, an increase that is less than the average inflation rate of 12% for 1981. This profit has been, after tax, the so-called "windfall" profits levy imposed on the banks, which in our case amounted to £94.1 million. After all deductions the profit attributable to the stockholders of the Bank came to £337 million, a fall of about 3% on the figure for 1980.

But for the "windfall" levy, net earnings of £431.1 million would have represented some 20% of average stockholders' funds in 1981, against 18.5% in the previous year. Considering that interest rates in the UK fell somewhat in 1981 this is not an unsatisfactory outcome.

Substantial growth took place in 1981, which has naturally brought downward pressure on our capital ratios. This increase in liabilities, coupled with further projected growth in the UK, expansion overseas and an extensive programme of capital expenditure on branch premises and new technology, caused us to decide to increase our capital to ensure that we retained a comfortable capital position. Accordingly, in February 1982 we raised £100 million by a placing of 16% Unsecured Capital Loan Stock 2002/07, a sum which will, of course, support liabilities a number of times greater.

In the United Kingdom our bad debt experience has been better than we might have expected, given the depth of the recession. By nominal standards, much of manufacturing and service industry is overextended and for many years has been averted only by action taken to cut costs and improve productivity; an up-turn in demand would avoid further deterioration. Barclays International has experienced an increase in specific provisions raised reflecting the impact of the world recession on borrowers in many of the countries where we operate. The substantial growth of Barclays International's balance sheet has also resulted in an increase in general provisions in line with the bank's prudential policy.

It is difficult to relate our results to those of banks abroad owing to the problems of comparison. For instance, on the Continent profit is often structured making undisclosed transfers to inner reserves, which has the effect of understating their true earnings, depending on the way you look at it. Compared with American banks, a difference is the fact that banks there provide for deferred tax, but in the United Kingdom, under the standards of the accountancy profession, most of such tax is not provided. In round figures, our post-tax profit of £461 million would decline to £310 million if the sums were done in the same way as in the United States.

Also, in some countries the practice of making medium-term loans and investments at fixed rates of interest plays a larger part than in Britain; and this, too, has led to more expensive to those banks in a period of high rates. The contrary is, of course, true in periods of low interest rates. For all such reasons it is probably misleading to make international comparisons of bank solvability over a relatively short period of time.

Differences in inflation rates must also be taken into account. It should be remembered that our historic pre-tax profit of £567 million is reduced to £345 million under the convention of current cost accounting. The convention does result in a figure which makes allowances for the ravages of inflation, even though it is not a completely satisfactory answer as the tax shown does not take account of inflation.

Again, it is often alleged that banks welcome high interest rates. This is not so. What we do enjoy is our customers' prosperity, and high interest rates do nothing to support that cause.

That being said, it is true that non-interest bearing cheque accounts are more valuable at times of high rates. But the costs of running these accounts are high—in the UK, the massive computerisation, it still costs over 20p to clear a cheque and our customers last year drew an average of 594 million of them.

United Kingdom

Much emphasis has been placed on a restricted measure of money growth, sterling M3, and this has been affected by the expansion of bank lending to the personal sector, especially for housing. In my view the bulk of this increase represents a rise in the market share of the banks at the expense of other lenders—and to the benefit of borrowers. The flatness of house prices and of consumer spending generally in 1981 suggests that there has been no undue expansion in credit in this field. Indeed, there are those who argue that monetary policy has been much tighter than the growth of sterling M3 would suggest.

Certainly, in circumstances in which the banks are raising their money rates relative to that of other lenders, such as the building societies, sterling M3 is less significant than the growth of the personal sector, which has been rising less rapidly.

It should also be emphasised that the course of bank lending to the personal sector has been greatly distorted by Government controls. The recent expansion in personal sector lending stems from the removal of the "corset" in the summer of 1980, and lending that would have grown slowly over the years has been concentrated into a relatively short period, as is usually the case when official restrictions are removed.

British banks have also been said to have been lending too much to the personal sector at the expense of industry. But we have been well able to meet industry's demand and expect to be able to continue

to do so. Additionally, the level of bank lending to the personal sector, contrary to the views of our critics, does not seem particularly excessive by the standards of other countries. In 1981 some 14% of total outstanding sterling advances of banks in the UK, including mortgages, were to consumers. In Japan the comparable figure was in the region of 11% and in the USA it was about 19%.

Looking at our industrial lending, 1981 was a difficult year as we endeavoured both to keep afloat those customers who were in danger of being swamped by the recession, and to encourage new business and employment. We have tried to alleviate our customers' problems by a sympathetic and understanding approach, often by lending over and beyond what would until recently have been regarded as normal. Several hundred million pounds have been advanced in this way to those who can, we believe, use the funds to survive the recession.

We have continued to develop our services to the corporate market in the United Kingdom. We now lend over £6 billion to the manufacturing, production and services sectors. A growing proportion of our advances are medium term or even longer and, excluding our leasing operations, we have some £1.7 billion out on terms exceeding five years.

This year small businesses have again been under the microscope. Much has been done to improve their lot, and in view of this interest I set out below some of the special services we offer:

Business Advisory Service — Providing free advice and assistance and used by 2,150 small firms in 1981.
Business Start Loans and Business Expansion Loans — On specially favourable terms to assist with the development of new products and services or the acquisition of property and machinery.
Equity Participation — Available through our Merchant Bank to selected customers.
Financing of small factory units — To which we have committed £6.5 million in sites as far apart as London's Docklands and Washington New Town.

Attachment of managers to Business Promotion Centres — To advise and train those attending these Centres who wish to start up on their own.

On top of these, there is now the Government Small Firms' Loan Guarantee Scheme. We had lent £18.1 million under it by December 1981, but this is a small figure compared with the several hundred million pounds of fresh money we lend every year to smaller businesses.

International

Overseas, the general picture is not dissimilar to that in the United Kingdom. The recession has affected almost all the world and the developing countries are having a hard time with less demand from the industrial parts of the world for their primary products. In addition, they are still trying to cope with the effects of the 1979 oil price rise—the cost of this increase alone to the non-oil producing developing countries in 1980 was more than the direct aid they received from the countries of the OECD.

The recycling of OPEC surpluses has continued to occupy the attention of the international banking system. Immediately after the oil price shocks of 1974 and 1979, it was doubted whether the banking system would be able to recycle the surpluses of the oil producing countries to those less fortunately placed, but in fact the system has stood the strain. The dramatic increase in deposits, however, particularly in Eurocurrencies, is putting pressure on the capital ratios of the banks concerned, and of course there is the difficulty of finding potentially safe and prudent outlets for the funds.

As I write, the sad events in Poland are much in the news and so, too, is the question of the risk incurred by banks in lending to sovereign borrowers. It is important to put this question into context. There are good reasons why banks should wish to lend to governments, private corporations and banks in other countries, in the same way as they do to any other customer. In some cases we have relationships going back over many years involving trade finance. Often, too, lendings have resulted from the support of major export projects, whether from the United Kingdom or other countries in which we operate.

The finance required for major projects has also become larger—for instance equipping an airline with a new Jumbo jet and its spares costs £45 million and the 250,000-ton tankers now in service cost some £40 million to build. However, it is clear that the world is becoming a riskier place in which to lend and it is more than ever important that the banks maintain traditional habits of careful evaluation of risk and remember the basic principle that risks should be spread. There is the continuing need, too, for bankers not to be dazzled by size and prestige.

Having said that, I think we need to be careful not to become over-pessimistic about the periodic need for countries or corporations to reschedule their debts.

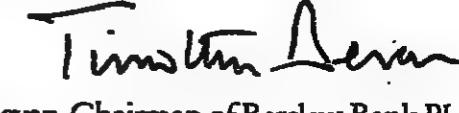
The European Economic Community

Although there is some unhappiness in Britain about the EEC—an example near to home on a minor bureaucratic matter is the necessity for your Bank to change its name, from Barclays Bank Limited to Barclays Bank PLC, to comply with EEC regulations at a cost of around £500,000—the fundamental logic of the Community remains.

For many reasons it would be folly for the United Kingdom to think of withdrawing. Overseas trade has, for generations, been at the heart of Britain's prosperity with exports in 1980 accounting for 28% of what we produced compared with 10% and 15% for the USA and Japan. Of our exports, nearly half were to fellow members of the European Community with whom we ran a trade surplus of £700 million.

Our previous trade with our Commonwealth partners has diminished in importance to both ourselves and them, with our exports to the Commonwealth accounting for only 13% of our total in 1980 compared with almost 50% only twenty-five years ago. Our job is now to build on the new framework that is being developed, not to try and return to a previous structure that in fact no longer exists and is beyond recall.

Finally, our most important asset—the staff of the Barclays Group. During the months before I assumed the Chairmanship, and since, I have made many visits in this country and overseas. Everywhere I have been, the chief characteristics are the friendliness and great enthusiasm of all. Stockholders are fortunate to have such men and women of all races and creeds working to further the interests of the Barclays Group.



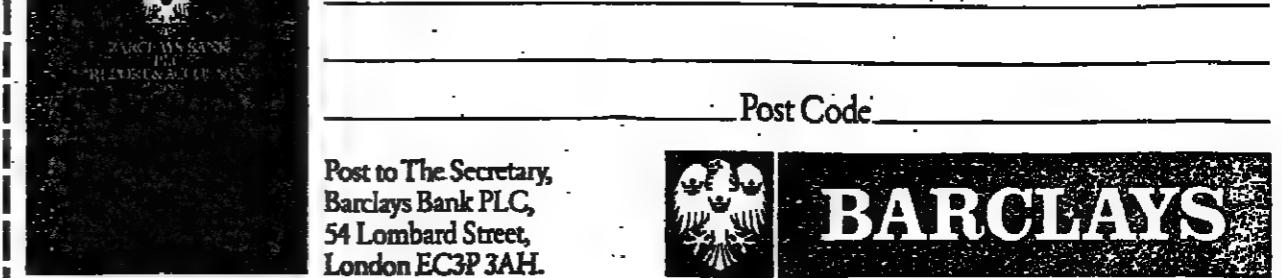
Timothy Bevan, Chairman of Barclays Bank PLC.

The Barclays Bank Report and Accounts gives a comprehensive review of the Group's activities in the UK and around the world. To obtain a copy, just send this coupon to the address below.

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BELL'S

Stock Exchange Prices

Lack of interest

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 29. Dealings End, April 15. Contango Day, April 19. Settlement Day, April 26.

5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

1981-82 BRITISH FUNDS

1981-82 High Low Stock

Price Chg's Yield Yield

1981-82 High Low Company

Price Chg's pence & P/E

Divs Div Vid

Gross Div Yield

1981-82 High Low Company

Price Chg's pence & P/E

Divs Div Vid

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Hattersley attacks police chief

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The authority of the police service could be threatened by the political activity of some chief police officers, Mr Roy Hattersley, the shadow Home Secretary, said yesterday.

He told a meeting of the Institute of Directors in Sheffield that the Opposition was afraid that the call for increasingly aggressive policing would further alienate the police from the communities they served.

Mr Hattersley said that while some chief constables would disagree with him, there were others, "the silent chief constables of Great Britain", who were anxious to preserve their traditional relationship with the public.

"They are the chief constables who suffer from the old-fashioned prejudice that senior police officers should get on with the job of prevention and detection, rather than spend their time in television studios", he added.

Mr Hattersley cited two examples to illustrate his criticism of chief police officers entering the political arena. But while he dismissed Mr James Anderson, the Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, in the most scathing terms, he indicated that he was extremely concerned about the more fundamental political activity of Sir David McNee, commissioner of the Metropolitan Police.

"They wanted the 'sus-laws preserved. They wanted the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure to remove the suspects' right to silence. They want tougher police powers for London. The latest manifestation of their campaign was the publication of statistics purporting to show the racial breakdown of London street crime. In fact, the figures were statistical garbage and proved nothing. They did, however, capture the headlines, alienate the ethnic minorities and push the Metropolitan Police and the Commissioner into a corner of political controversy."

St Ives raises the roof

By Craig Seton

The lifeboat station at St Ives in Cornwall has been ordered by the local authority to replace the roof on its new boathouse because the tiles are the wrong colour.

Captain Eric Kemp, secretary of the St Ives lifeboat, said yesterday: "It is a case of bureaucracy gone mad. People who give money to the lifeboat service do so to save lives, not replace perfectly good roofs". He estimated that it would cost the Royal National Life-boat Institution (RNLI) £500 to replace the tiles with the grey ones

required by Penwith district council.

The boathouse was built during the winter and paid for from a legacy to the station to provide a new building for its high-speed inshore lifeboat.

According to the council, the red tiles contravened planning permission and had to be replaced to match surrounding buildings in the oldest part of the town.

Mr John Moore, chief executive of the council, said the red roof was conspicuously incompatible with other buildings.

No changing guard for blacks at the Palace

By Lucy Hodges

The Army has been asked by the Commission for Racial Equality to say why there do not appear to be any blacks in the Guards.

The CRE has written to the Army about this, but is not planning a formal investigation; the Army has replied and the commission says it is now studying the information it has received. It is understood the CRE will be publishing its findings eventually with possible recommendations.

Information about the ethnic origin of British soldiers is hard to come by because the Army says it does not count the number of blacks and whites it recruits. When asked about the number of blacks in the Household Division, an Army press officer said: "As far as we know there are no blacks or Asians in the Guards but there are no records."

"Altogether there are many thousands of black people in the service but no known number, and the only way we could find out is to parade people and count them. But the Army is quite clear that there is no colour bar, and that anyone who applies to join can join, if he meets the standards."

Major R. A. G. Courage, head of public relations for the Army's London District, said: "We don't do a register of every applicant, but from what I can gather there are not what you would call black blacks in the Household Division. That was some time ago."

The CRE's concern about the ethnic composition of the Guards does not arise from complaints received. It says it has received no complaints from blacks who tried to get into the Household Division.

No, certainly not — but it might well be that there is a minority Tory or Labour government requiring our support to carry on the normal work of government.

Provided they did not do anything inimical to the aims of the alliance, we would be willing to do that if we were the minority."

Mr Steel suspected, however, that the initiative would lie with the alliance when it came to looking for allies: "the chances of our getting an overall majority are no greater than those of the Conservatives or Labour."

He expected a one or two-year parliament, which would bring in proportional representation, followed by fresh elections. He thought



Mrs Else Roesdahl, a Danish lecturer in Viking history, at York with a war memorial featured in the "Vikings in England" exhibition.

No nuclear force, says Steel

Continued from page 1

long as was necessary to enact electoral reform".

Would that include support for a Conservative government, after all the alliance had said recently about Mrs Thatcher? "What I am saying is that we would not wish to involve ourselves in a Tory government. No, certainly not — but it might well be that there is a minority Tory or Labour government requiring our support to carry on the normal work of government.

One of the things that outsiders do not understand is that if we succeed in reforming the electoral system, then one of the strong arguments for a merger disappears", he explained. It was "possible in a proportional system for people of different parties but similar objectives to stand against each other and for the voters to indicate a preference."

The Liberals now had "a very serious problem" because there was a tremendous influx of good prospective Parliamentary candidates, at a time when the number of constituencies available to the party had been halved.

he detected a new willingness in both the other main parties to consider proportional representation, which also had a bearing on the question of a future merger between the SDP and the Liberals.

"There is no question of our merging at all, this side of a general election", he said.

The pressure for Liberals and Social Democrats to work together so closely might disappear under proportional representation, he said. "On the other hand, it may be that we will find over the next two or three years that the experience of working together leads us into a merger."

"I have a perfectly open mind on that topic and I do not want us to waste precious time and energy debating it now, because at the moment we have a lot to do."

That may be so, but Mr Steel has brought the debate into the open. The Scottish Liberals, made clear that many of them are determined to preserve the radical traditions of liberalism, if not in the continued long-term existence of the Liberal Party, then at the very least in the wholehearted adoption of liberal principles by a future Alliance Party.

Do the Liberals therefore find their new bedfellows a bit too conservative? "Yes, there is something in that", he said with a smile.

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Frank Johnson in the Commons

Opposition deploys its ultimate Silkin

One of the standard accusations of right wingers is that left-wingers invariably blame the United States rather than the Soviet Union for accelerations of the arms race. In fact, left-wingers are more even-handed than that caricature. They blame Britain as well.

Yesterday, the House debated a Government motion endorsing the Cabinet's decision to maintain a strategic nuclear deterrent and to choose the Trident 2 D5 missile system as the successor to Polaris.

All sane people had long

known that if the terrible speech (in which Mr Silkin tried to reconcile the two wings of the Labour Party on defence policy) were ever used, there could be no survivors. So it proved.

One of the first structures to be obliterated in the blast was the defence policy of any future Labour Government. This was precisely what Mr Silkin intended. Unlike some Members, he is not incomprehensible because he is a fool. He is incomprehensible because he is clever, he had no idea what the policy would be. And he would not have wanted it to become known to his party, even if he had known, which he did not.

He included many suggestions that the tiny British nuclear deterrent was somehow an encouragement to the Soviet Union to build nuclear weapons. That would keep the majority of the party happy. But he also included some Hearts of Oak stuff about how the money could be better spent on conventional sea power. This was for the benefit of moderates, M.P.s with naval constituencies, voters and other groups who are regarded by the Labour Party as minorities.

By the time Mr Silkin sat down, no one knew what a Labour Government's defence policy would be. From his point of view, mission accomplished.

Jury order for jobless man

A judge yesterday refused to excuse an unemployed man from serving on a jury. Peter Williamson, of Handsworth, Sheffield, had appealed against a decision by the Crown Court Office that he must serve.

He had written a letter saying jury service would prevent him looking for work and attending interviews. At Sheffield Crown Court yesterday he said his circumstances had not changed.

Judge Walker said: "I sympathise with your position, but I am not prepared to excuse you these grounds.

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